

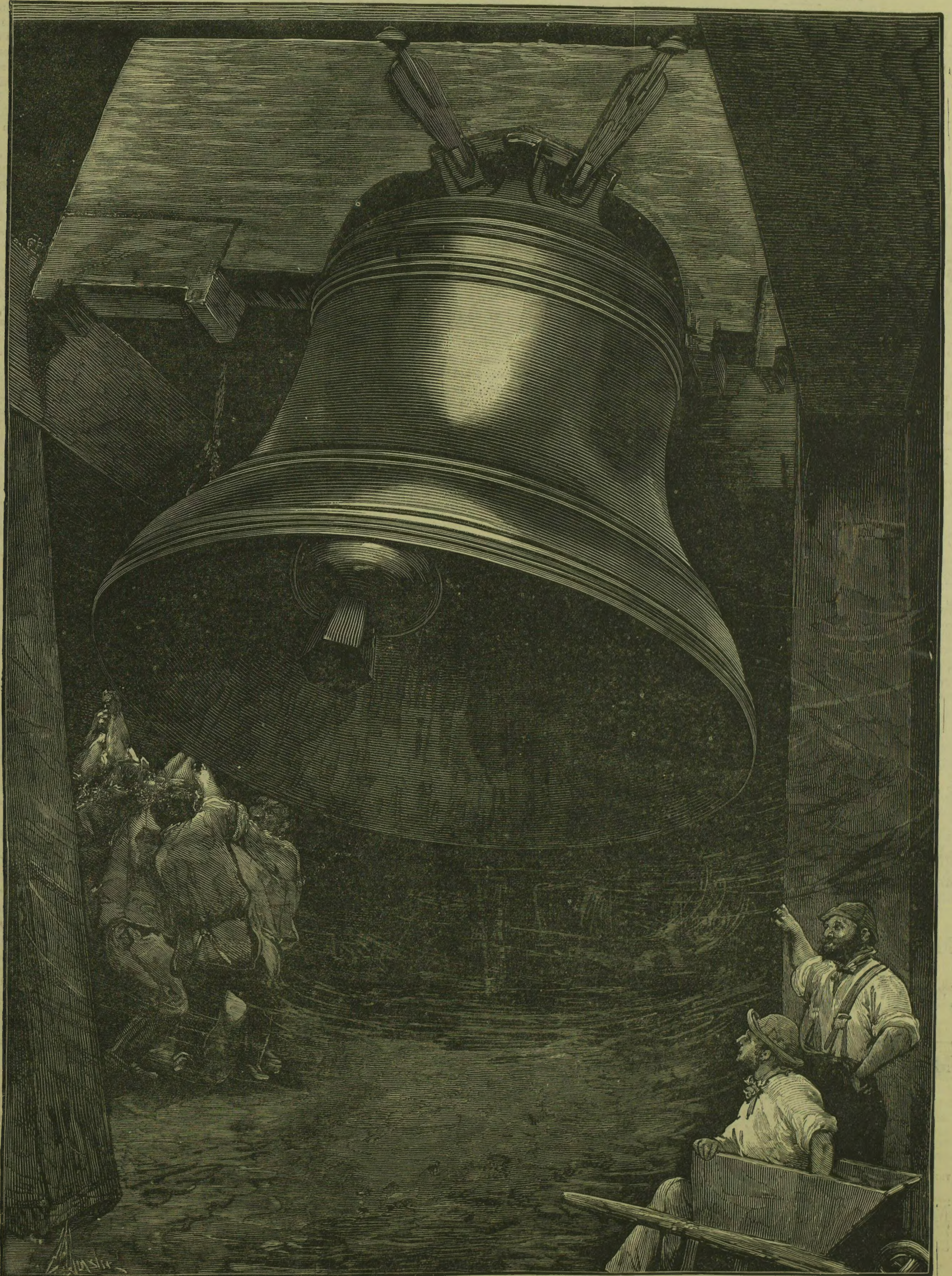
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2228.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6¹/₂d.



TESTING THE GREAT BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, AT MESSRS. TAYLOR AND SONS' FACTORY, LOUGHBOROUGH.—SEE PAGE 30.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Holkham, the Countess of Leitrim, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Rosebery, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 12, at St. Luke's, Bayswater, by the Rev. J. Knowles, Major Leslie Trevor Bishop, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, second son of General G. W. Bishop, Bengal Army, to Marie Dupré Meadows, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Callender Meadows.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. George Gregory Gardiner, M.A., Rector, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Albert Harrison, late 24th Regiment, to Elizabeth, widow of the late James Carter Sharp, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at No. 1, St. Mark's-square, London, Anne Hill, widow of Edwin Hill, late of Bruce Castle, Tottenham, in the 87th year of her age.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., in his 23rd year, of effusion on the brain, Keppel Reneau, late of Richmond branch of the London and County Banking Company, the much-loved (second) son of Robert Pearce Wootton Reneau, of Arundel-street, London, W.C.

On the 9th inst., at 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, Captain Alexander Mitchell Sim, in his 94th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
Jan. 1	29.787	42.8	39.8	90	9	47.9	37.1	S. S.W. W. N.W.	262	0.210	
2	29.660	46.8	43.2	89	10	50.6	36.0	SW.	559	0.240	
3	29.344	42.2	35.5	79	4	51.0	37.1	SSW. W.S.W.	391	0.010	
4	29.938	38.4	38.0	83	3	43.0	33.7	WSW. W.	156	0.100	
5	29.616	47.7	44.8	90	9	52.8	37.6	SSW. W.S.W.	411	0.005	
6	29.680	47.7	41.4	80	7	53.1	43.2	SW. W.S.W.	505	0.065	
7	29.957	39.5	30.3	72	1	50.7	36.3	WSW. W.	371	0.415	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.818	29.772	29.267	29.896	29.681	29.658	29.877
Temperature of Air	43.8°	48.7°	46.4°	36.5°	49.4°	51.9°	41.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	42.8°	44.3°	43.0°	35.0°	48.4°	49.4°	38.6°
Direction of Wind	S. S.W.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only. Special Cheap Return Tickets by Pullman Limited Express every Sunday, from Victoria, 12.30 p.m., returning from Brighton by any Train the same day, including the Pullman Limited Express, at 8.30 p.m. Fare there and back, 16s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY

SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.55 a.m. and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Trains.

TICKETS and every Information at the Brighton Company's

West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

City of Berlin ... Thursday, Jan. 12. | City of Brussels ... Thursday, Jan. 26.
City of Paris ... Tuesday, Jan. 17. | City of New York ... Thursday, Feb. 2.
Saloons and State Rooms amply fitted, with every modern comfort and convenience. Apply to THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Limited, 22, Water-street, Liverpool; A. H. JOHNSON, 9, Rue de la Harpe, Paris; or to ELVES and ALLEN, 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL.—Manager,

Mr. William Young.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven: A MIRACULOUS CURE; in attendance on Blue Beard, Selma, and his 250 followers in Gold and Silver Armour, 100 Ladies in Waiting, upon Fatima, in Costumes composed solely of jewels, producing an effect perfectly bewildering; 12 Carrels and Dromedaries, and the pure White Horses of the Sun. The Marriage Procession of Bluebeard, in which will appear 20 Elephants, Zebras, Blue Beards, Fatima, with their numerous Attendants, seated in magnificent array upon the back of the monster elephant Ajax. There is nothing like it under the sun. Two Performances daily, at Two and Seven o'clock. Proprietors and Managers, J. and G. SANGER.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry

Irving. Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, James Albery's Comedy, TWO ROSES—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving; Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss; Mr. George Alexander; Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Helen Mathews, Mr. Pauncefort, Miss Ewell, At Half-past Seven, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terriss, Andrews, Carter; Miss Louisa Payne, and Miss Helen Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE

(late Astley's), Westminster-bridge-road.—THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.—THE MENAGERIE and GORGEOUS PANTOMIME, BLUE-BEARD. The Spectacular display in the marriage scene does by far eclipse any production ever previously submitted to the public, the Company and Auxiliaries, numbering 800 People, 50 Magnificent Horses, 50 of the Smallest and Handsomest Ponies to be found in any Establishment, 100 of Lilliputian Army, 100 Circassian Ladies in the Extravagant Oriental Costumes, 50 Savages, 50 Staff-Bearers in attendance on Blue Beard, Selma, and his 250 followers in Gold and Silver Armour, 100 Ladies in Waiting, upon Fatima, in Costumes composed solely of jewels, producing an effect perfectly bewildering; 12 Carrels and Dromedaries, and the pure White Horses of the Sun. The Marriage Procession of Bluebeard, in which will appear 20 Elephants, Zebras, Blue Beards, Fatima, with their numerous Attendants, seated in magnificent array upon the back of the monster elephant Ajax. There is nothing like it under the sun. Two Performances daily, at Two and Seven o'clock. Proprietors and Managers, J. and G. SANGER.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—As a preventive to fire, which of late has been so lamentably prevalent in theatres, &c., the Proprietors have entirely dispensed with the use of gas in their large theatre, which is entirely illuminated, interiorly and exteriorly, with the ELECTRIC LIGHT (Brush system), the aid of which considerably improves the brilliancy of the magnificent Pantomime and Circus performance. No danger of fire or explosion.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay; MASTER TOMMY'S THEATRICALS, A new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with OUR DOLLS' HOUSE, by W. Yardley. Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Eight. During Christmas Holidays, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

Pronounced by the leading metropolitan journals THE BEST EVER PRODUCED by the company.

The same magnificent programme will be repeated MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at THREE and EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

Places can be secured at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, one month in advance. No fees for booking. No charge for programmes. No fees of any description. Fautouils, 6s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30. Evening at 7.30. Children under Twelve half price 20' Area and Stalls.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.

MR. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce

that his

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE

will take place on TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1882;

in the Afternoon at 2.30, and in the Evening at 7.30.

Upon which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation of nearly all THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS attached to the leading West-End Theatres.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will also give an EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PROGRAMME upon this occasion.

Tickets and Places may be secured of the Attendants in the Hall, and at Austin's Universal Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily from 9.30 a.m. until 7 p.m. Fautouils, 6s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery and Back Area, 1s.

MUSICAL UNION.—Thirty-Eighth Season.—M. Jules

LA-SERRE, Director and Proprietor, begs to inform his friends and subscribers that the Seven MATINEES will commence at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY, APRIL 18, to be continued on following dates:—Tuesdays, May 9, 16, June 6, 13, 20, 27; subscription for the Series, 2s. received by Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; or Monsieur La-serre, 121 New Bond-street, W.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of

WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound in cloth, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 6s. At dusk the galleries are lighted by the electric light.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION of the WORKS of G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 6s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.—Richard Wagner's Grand Opera, LOHENGRIN. MONDAY, JAN. 16, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN; Tuesday, Jan. 17, Vincent Wallace's MARIANA; Wednesday, Jan. 18, LOHENGRIN; Thursday, Jan. 19, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN; Friday, Jan. 20, Ambrose Thomas's MIGNON; Saturday, Jan. 21, Baile's BOHEMIAN GIRL. Doors open at 7.30; Opera at Eight. Subscription for the Season received by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from, the principal Librarians and the Box Office of the Theatre from Ten till Five daily.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

THE TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS OF VOLUME SEVENTY-NINE of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—from July to December, 1881—will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

The misgivings we expressed last week as to the political prospects of Europe have been only too speedily confirmed. Confident, apparently, in his personal popularity, the aged German potentate, in his capacity as King of Prussia, has issued a Royal Rescript announcing that, in accordance with what is called "the monarchical tradition of this country, whose development is based on the living and actual relations of its King to the people," the policy and acts of his Ministers are to be regarded as "royal and independent decisions." The sting of this ominous manifesto is to be found in the warning that all Government officials are expected to support the Sovereign's "Constitutional rights," hostility to which may entail dismissal. Although the Rescript refers only to the Prussian Landtag, it is meant specially to embrace the German Reichstag, where Prince Bismarck and the majority are now at direct issue. It is a renewal of the conflict of twenty years ago, when Prince Bismarck and his colleagues, on the plea of national peril, carried their scheme of army reorganisation in the teeth of the Prussian Parliament. At the present moment the question involved is one of domestic changes in the direction of State Socialism, which the Chancellor regards as necessary to the welfare of the German nation. Last November the country distinctly pronounced against what the Liberal party regard as dangerous nostrums, notwithstanding the great official pressure brought to bear upon the electors; and it is Prince Bismarck's special grievance not only that the working men rejected the Emperor's proposals for promoting their welfare, but that they were opposed by many officials—and in Germany their name is legion—who ought to have supported "the policy of the Government during election time."

To Englishmen, who remember that the same battle was fought and won by Parliament when George III. was King, the raising of such an issue in Germany, at the close of the nineteenth century, is a profound surprise. But the circumstances of the case are too peculiar to warrant any sanguine prediction of the ultimate result. The Germans live under an elaborate bureaucratic system of paternal government, and an oppressive military régime, which consumes the resources of the nation and has caused much distress and wholesale emigration. Prince Bismarck's remedy for these evils is more State regulation and a modification of Socialism. Both working men and their representatives in Parliament repudiate his proffered boons, as likely to benefit employers rather than artisans. A sagacious statesman would, under such circumstances, modify his plans in order to meet popular objections. But it is the rôle of the Prince to obtain the assistance of the Crown, by a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, with a view to force his measures upon an unwilling people, and to threaten the Legislature with a penal dissolution, and with the descent of the Emperor into the arena of party politics. The issue of this grave contest, in which the Crown Prince as well as the reigning Sovereign is involved, will be awaited with keen interest. It must end either in the vindication of constitutional government or in its virtual suppression. The first may be reconciled with the rights of the Crown; the last forebodes a not distant revolution or convulsion.

To all appearance, M. Gambetta is now master of both Chambers of the French Parliament. The Senatorial elections of last Sunday have resulted in a gain of twenty-four seats; or, if the loss sustained by the adherents of the Prime Minister's antagonist, M. Jules Simon, be added, of twenty-seven. With a majority of more than seventy in

that assembly, the Government may possibly carry that scheme of constitutional revision which aims at curtailing the prerogatives of the Senate. This proposal, however, does not meet with general assent, and will probably be abandoned if M. Gambetta is really bent on replacing his present undistinguished colleagues by more responsible statesmen. The two Chambers reassembled on Tuesday. Though no business was entered upon, it is believed that the Premier will insist on the necessity of embodying the *scrutin de liste* in his revision scheme. M. Gambetta apparently desires to be virtual dictator, or to retire—*aut Caesar aut nullus*; but as public opinion does not endorse his demand, and his resignation is discussed without apprehension, must we sorrowfully conclude that he has failed as a great statesman before he has been fairly tried?

The warning conveyed to the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan, his Suzerain, in Lord Granville's November despatch, has been emphasised by the issue of a joint Note, in which the French and English Governments insist on the paramount importance of the maintenance of Prince Tewfik on the throne "under the conditions sanctioned by successive firmans of the Porte, which they have officially accepted, as being at present and in the future the only possible guarantee for the maintenance of order and the development of the general prosperity of the country, in which England and France are equally interested." This formal intimation from the two Powers conjointly may be regarded in the light of a second warning rendered necessary by the meeting of the Chamber of Delegates, which is adverse to foreign control, and by the machinations of the military party. There does not appear to be any present thought of a combined military and naval expedition, although the Note hints that France and England would not in an emergency shrink from such active intervention. It is greatly to be hoped that so perilous a policy will not be carried out. There are, however, signs that the crisis is passing away. Arabi Bey, the most dangerous of Egyptian malcontents, has lost caste among the troops by accepting a civil appointment; and it is pleasing to find Colonel Gordon, who has an intimate acquaintance with Egyptian affairs, vouching for the integrity, independence, and capacity of Cherif Pasha, the Khedive's chief Minister.

The protracted Cabinet meetings which have just been held are a topic of lively interest and ingenious speculation outside the Ministerial council-chamber. Party spirit is ready enough to suggest great differences between political colleagues who need so much consultation; but last week Mr. Bright informed his constituents that, as a matter of fact, there had been up to that date the greatest unanimity and confidence among the members of the Government. It is evident that a reform of the procedure of the House of Commons has been under consideration in Downing-street, and doubtless the adoption of the *clôture* as a means of terminating needless and obstructive discussions has come before the Cabinet, indorsed by the Speaker and other high officials of the House of Commons. The shortening of the process of the three readings of a bill, the abolition of the right of moving adjournments, and the limitation of questions on supply, are subordinate, but not unimportant, branches of the same subject. It is worthy of note that Lord Derby, who has now openly assumed the position of an Independent Liberal, in his recent weighty and judicial speech to the members of the Liverpool Reform Club, pronounced in favour of the *clôture*, "with such a provision as regards the majority as will prevent the rule being enforced except when it is really required." For the moment, the Conservative papers protest against the adoption of that drastic remedy, and it is thought that the leaders of the party share their opinions. Soon after the Session has opened these views may, however, become modified. If, as is too probable, the Parnellite members, in defiance of both sides of the House, and in a spirit of exasperation at the imprisonment of their leaders, should begin a course of obstruction more shameless and protracted than has yet been seen, Sir Stafford Northcote may, perhaps, be as ready as Mr. Gladstone to assent to any feasible scheme that will enable the majority to assert its rights against a handful of fanatics, whose avowed object is to arrest public business and bring Parliament into contempt.

A new light is thrown upon the importance of agriculture as bearing on national prosperity by the interesting letter of Mr. Robert Giffen to the President of the Board of Trade. That able statistician does not consider the losses owing to recent bad harvests to have been so serious as has been generally supposed. Reckoning the total agricultural disadvantage at £45,000,000 during these years as compared with the prosperous period of 1873-4, he estimates the decline of home production at only £18,000,000; the rest being due to higher rents and wages, restricted cultivation, and the fall of prices arising from foreign competition. Coincident with a large expansion of foreign trade and activity in our home industries, such losses are only moderately felt. On the whole, if Mr. Giffen's estimates are correct, the nation in general is now fairly prosperous, although the farming interest is greatly depressed, and landlords have had to submit to lower rents and restricted incomes.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is a very sad thing to be utterly desperate—to find that the little Pandora's box of Tunbridge Wells ware, privately presented to one many years since, and from which so many evils and distempers have issued, has disintegrated with the dry rot, and that even Hope has fallen through. Yes; I am, at this time of writing, altogether hopeless of being able to persuade those disastrous personages, the writers of political leading articles in the newspapers, to use an obvious English equivalent for the French word "Clôture."

"Clôture," the compass or circumference of a monastery. "Garder la Clôture, to keep one's monkly vow" (Guy Miège's Great French Dictionary, London, 1688). "Closure, see in Inclosure, Cloture" (same Dictionary). Clôture—inclosure, fence, seclusion of nuns, closing, close. Clôturer (jur. parliament), to close; Closure, clôture, fermeture (Roubaud's French and English Dictionary: London, Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, 1881); Closure, the act of shutting up (obstructive Members, attention!). That by which anything is closed. Conclusion, end. Authorities, Boyle and Pope. Bailey's (Universal Etymological Dictionary, edited by Nicol Scott, London, 1772. Closure, act of shutting or closing, end, conclusion (The Library Dictionary, W. Collins and Sons, London and Glasgow, 1871); and, finally, in Shakspeare; two references, "guilty closure of thy walls," "Richard III., Act iii. sc. 3; "Make a mutual closure of our house," "Titus Andronicus," Act v. sc. 3. I very seldom read "Titus Andronicus," and am indebted for this last reference to "Closure" to Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare" (London: Bickers, 1879).

The odious word clôture—I call it odious, since we have the sonorous English equivalent ready to our hand—is quoted in the *St. James's Gazette* of Jan. 9, some half a dozen times. There is a leading article entitled "The Clôture" in the *World* of this week. I have seen it quoted in the *Standard* and many other papers; and between this and the opening of Parliament the political leader writers, all over the country, will be "talking the leg off an iron pit," so to speak, about "la clôture;" and McJingo, that fervid anti-ministerialist, will be vehemently declaring, at the annual dinner of the West Clodshire Constitutional Club, that "we don't want no Clotdoor in this country."

"It is always considered," wrote Sydney Smith, "as a piece of impertinence in England, if a man with less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all on important subjects." There it is. If I had three thousand a year; if I were Professor Mouldmugg, F.R.S., or the Rev. Grymes Wapshott, D.D., or Mr. Nimbleninepence, M.P.; or even My Lord Tomnoddy, I might persuade people to listen to me on the matter of "closure" against "clôture." As it is, I am Nobody, and Hopeless. Indeed, I may esteem myself fortunate if I escape being branded as "sensational" in protesting against the attempted foisting on our language by the political leader-monger of the clumsily new-fangled word "clôture." The Italians have adopted the system; but they disdain to borrow the word from the French. In the latest Italian-French dictionary (Ferrari's) "clôture" is translated "l'ultima tornata d'un assemblea." In the latest English-Italian dictionary (Millhouse's) the equivalent for "closure" is given as "conclusionone," "termine," "fine."

Mem.: In the number of the *St. James's Gazette*, cited above, the sapient editor speaks of the demand for the "clôture" as a thing of yesterday. But, O wisest of men, are you aware that there was in "Parliamentary circles," nearly thirty years ago, a pretty brisk demand for some means of bringing wearisome Parliamentary debates to a close; and that the late M. Guizot was, during his exile in England, examined before a Parliamentary Committee as to the nature and practice of the "clôture" in the French Chambers.

Words; idle words. We have to thank the Charity Organisation Society for the invention of a brand new compound English word. What do you say to a "non-provident-able-bodied case"? I read of such a "case" in the report of a recent meeting of the beneficent institution in question. After this, what becomes of the briar-wood-pipe-smoking, bull-terrier-keeping, knifeboard-of-omnibus-patronising, music-hall-ditty-humming, Gaiety-restaurant young man; or the American "shinning-round-the-free-lunches, killikillick-chewing, cocktail-imbibing, draw-poker-playing, non-law-abiding scallawag-hoodlum cuss"? The non-provident-able-bodied "case" is, I gather from the Charity Organisation report, a labouring man able to work, but who has got no work to do. He has been "non-provident"—that is to say, he has neglected to become a Forester, an Odd Fellow, a Druid, or an Ancient Briton; to invest in Consols, or make deposits in the Post-Office Savings Bank. Away with the "non-provident-able-bodied case" to the workhouse! There let him crack stones and pick oakum.

Mem.: What strange liberties people with money take with their fellow-creatures who have no money! The observation has been made before.

A charming Christmas gift comes to me from Leipsic, in the form of a handsomely bound little tome, being the two-thousandth volume of the world-famed Tauchnitz Collection of British Authors. What a cheerful, kindly benefactor to English tourists abroad has been the Baron Bernard Christian von Tauchnitz. Since '41, I think, has the Tauchnitz series been in course of publication. "At that time there was no international copyright; but Herr Tauchnitz resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors, and to pay them for permission to include their productions in his series." Nobly has the House of Tauchnitz abided by its upright resolve. Most of the people of the pen have tasted the Tauchnitz blood, in the shape of handsome cheques; and my brethren and sisters will, perhaps, agree with me when I say that when, in

the fullness of time, the Herr Baron is gathered to his fathers there could scarcely be a better epitaph for inscription on his mausoleum than the one (slightly altered) placed by Mr. Ruskin on the tomb of his father, who was a wine merchant. The Tauchnitz epitaph should read:—

Although a Publisher,
A Generous Man.

The two-thousandth Tauchnitz is Professor Morley's "English Literature in the Reign of Victoria: with a Glance at the Past;" but the charm of the book is the copious collection of facsimiles of the autographs of British and American authors who have had dealings with the House of Tauchnitz. Here shall you mark the bold feminine "fist" of the beautiful Countess of Blessington (1843), the flowing but magisterial "firma" of Miss M. E. Braddon (1866); the delicate Italian hand of "E. L. Bulwer" (1843); "Edward Bulwer Lytton" (1844), and the slightly tremulous "Lytton" (1863). Miss Rhoda Broughton "looms large" under the date of 1881; "B. Disraeli" writes a big, legal, engrossing-looking hand in 1844, and is big and bold, but deviates from the horizontal line in 1881; Mrs. Frances Cashel Hoey seems to have been studying German calligraphy in 1872, so narrowly parallel are her up and down strokes; "Ouida" is simply and gracefully legible in 1860; Caroline Norton flourishes too much in 1871; Charles Reade in 1856 bears down you like some great Spanish galleon; and the sign manual Katherine Saunders (1873) might be one of the signatures, so sternly resolute is it, to the death warrant of Charles the First. Thomas Carlyle is almost illegible in 1865; E. C. Grenville Murray is diplomatically clear in 1872; and W. M. Thackeray (1857)—in his cursive and oblique, not his horizontal Anglo-Greek character—would do honour to a copper-plate engraver of visiting cards. "Anne Thackeray" in 1875, developed into Anne Ritchie in 1879, quite overpowers, calligraphically, her illustrious sire.

Mem.: Volume One Thousand of the Tauchnitz Collection is the Authorised Version of the New Testament, with the introduction and various readings of Dr. Constantine Tischendorf, the discoverer (at the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, in 1844—59) of the famous Greek manuscript Testament, known as the "Codex Sinaiticus," now at St Petersburg. One other autograph, in volume Two Thousand, I should have mentioned. It is that of William Harrison Ainsworth. The remains of this most prolific of novelists were buried on Monday last at Kensal Green. In the list of mourners I find the names of Messrs. Routledge, the publishers, and of Mr. Edmund Yates.

The Hare-and-Kendal-Pinero-Comyns Carr-Thomas Hardy-squabble has had a side-issue in a letter accusing Mr. Pinero of having adapted his pretty little piece of "Daisy's Escape" from a French play called "La Petite Pluie," written by M. Pailleron. Then, in a letter to the *Daily News* from "An Occasional Cabbage Planter," I read the following:—

A tale of which the whole motive was derived from Scribe's little work, but of which the form and some of the details belonged to the writer, appeared upwards of twenty years ago in a largely-circulated periodical called the *Welcome Guest*. The idea, then, of a romantic girl eloping with a selfish and low-minded but attractive man, discovering her mistake, and profiting by a fortunate accident to escape from its consequences, has been in the literary "public domain" in England for the last twenty and in France for the last thirty or forty years.

This wrings my withers a little. The "tale" in question evidently refers to a story called (but I am not quite certain as to the exactness of the title) "An Extraordinary Passage in the Life of Mr. John Tidysheoes" which appeared in the *Welcome Guest* in 1860. It is entirely inaccurate to say, as the "Occasional Cabbage Planter" has said, that the "whole motive" of the "Tidysheoes" story was derived from "Scribe's little work," which I never saw and never heard of. In "Tidysheoes" a good but sillily romantic girl is lawfully married to a worthy but common-place young man. The newly wedded pair go down to an hotel at a place called Dumbledownerry to spend the honeymoon. The romantic bride quarrels with the bridegroom because he is "not like the Troubadours"; an ill-conditioned landlady, hearing the bride screaming and sobbing, suspects the case to be one of elopement and abduction, when the parents of the young people, who have followed them from London, appear on the scene and make things straight. As to "some of the details" belonging to me, the assertion is a sheer piece of spiteful impertinence, amusingly characteristic of the anonymous letter-writer. Who are the wonderful people who publish anonymous letters?

Mem.: I have a distinct remembrance of "Tidysheoes," as the story and the writer thereof were virulently abused at the time in an article called "Suburban Comedy" in the *Saturday Review*. The "Occasional Cabbage Planter" has, however, albeit unintentionally, done me a slight service. I bought the other day the complete works of Eugène Scribe in eight volumes. I shall endeavour to go right through them in the hope of discovering a tale, the "whole motive" of which is a misunderstanding between a married couple on their wedding day, because the romantic bride complains that the matter-of-fact bridegroom is "not like the Troubadours." I cannot help fancying that ere I have got half through Scribe I shall be in a position to go before the grand jury and indict half the dramatists of the past generation for larceny. The dramatists of the present generation are, of course, all as honest as Shippon and as honourable as Brutus.

Six hundred and seventy-five bills, so the *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphs, were introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington on Monday last; making four thousand bills, thus far, introduced during the present Session of Congress. By the time these four thousand bills are passed, and receive the signature of President Arthur, the presiding Judge in the Guiteau case may possibly have finished his summing-up. About the time of the completion of the Isthmus of Panama Ship Canal, the jury may have brought their deliberations to a close; and at the Greek Kalends, perhaps, Guiteau will be hanged: unless, indeed, he be acquitted on the ground of insanity, and consigned to a

lunatic asylum, established, *ad hoc*, by my ever-verdant friend, Mr. Phineas T. Barnum.

Only a very few weeks before the death, in March, 1875, of the lamented Sir Arthur Helps, that wise and good man wrote to me a powerful and touching letter asking me to do all I could in print to denounce and bring about the abrogation of two barbarous and detestable instruments of equine torture: the Bearing-Rein and the Gag-Bit. I told Sir Arthur, in reply, that I had already done what I could, and would continue to do more in this matter; but that if he wished real influence to be brought to bear on it "he must begin with the Duchesses"—that is to say, he must endeavour to persuade the great leaders of fashion whom he daily met to forbid their coachmen to use bearing-reins and gag-bits. He replied to me, laughingly, that he would follow my advice and "begin with the Duchesses" at once; but in a very short time the poor gentleman was no more.

Now, cast your eyes over the following letter, condensed from the *Times* of Wednesday:—

Sir,—I was witness yesterday of a convincing proof of the cruelty of tight bearing-reins on horses. Walking through Hyde Park, near Victoria-gate, I heard a horse coming behind me making a noise known as roaring. Looking back, I saw the animal drawing a brougham on the point of stopping, apparently unable to proceed, and about to fall. I ran up to assist, and found the bearing-rein so tight that it could not be got off the hook on the pad, and had to be unbuckled. The horse was then taken out of the brougham, and began to bleed from both nostrils. It gradually recovered, and was able to proceed on its journey to Paddington railway station. The poor animal was evidently a whistler—which means a contracted throat—and could not place its head in the position necessary for breathing most freely, and was nearly suffocated. If owners of horses would only consider how the animals suffer from having their heads kept for hours in one position, and that a continuously strained one, they would insist upon bearing-reins being dispensed with. They have only to watch the horses and they would see how they try to relieve the cramping tension by little upward jerks of their heads, the only movement the bearing-rein will permit, while the expression of their eyes would show conclusively that they are in pain.

I read in the Preface to "the works of Sydney Smith" (London, Longmans, 1839), "Lord Grey had not then taken off the bearing-rein from the English people as Sir Francis Head has now done from horses." I read in "Stonehenge's" "The Horse, in the Stable and the Field" (London, Routledge, 1873), p. 302, "bearing-reins are now seldom used in single-harness"; I read in Mr. Samuel Sidney's "Book of the Horse" (London, Cassell), pp. 498-9, "the result (of the gag-bit bearing-rein) is shown by degrees, in foaming, bleeding mouths, lolling tongues, roaring, spavins, and restiveness: to which less attention is paid because the greater number of carriage horses are jobbed; and jobmasters are at the mercy of the bad coachman." Finally, I am well acquainted with the heroic efforts to discourage the use of the bearing-rein which have been made by Mr. Edward Flower. It has all been, and will continue to be, in vain. Political leader-writers will continue to "talk the leg off an iron pot" about the "Clôture," and the nobility and gentry will persist in riding behind horses mercilessly tortured for vanity and ostentation's sweet sake.

The following, which I cut from the *New York Herald*, is delicious, and will probably interest many of my lady readers:—

A reception-dress lately made in Paris for an American lady has a ruby satin ground strewn with velvet leaves in shaded tones of grey. The long plain skirt is edged with a bias drawn puff of ruby satin, and is bunched high at the back. The trimming at the wrists and hips is of broad bands of passementerie in ruby silk and grey chenille. Corsage high; sleeves long.

But there is a slight error in the bill, technically speaking. "Bunched high at the back" is "quite too utterly" inelegant. The proper term is "camelled up." That I learned two years ago from a gentleman who drove a livery-stable barouche in Great Salt Lake City. He was originally from Camberwell, but had caught the Mormon craze, and emigrated to Utah. I fancy that he had grown somewhat weary of Mormonism, the decline and fall of which he predicted. "This 'll how it 'll be, Sir," he remarked. "The gals will do it. They're a leavin' the old Mormon ways. Wiolet powder will do it. Crynoline will do it. The gals have taken to flouring their faces, and they camels up." He explained, in answer to my pressing inquiries, that a "camel" was what in England used to be called, I think, a "dress improver."

I learn that Chéret, the well-known French scene-painter, has just died in Paris, after a long and painful illness. It is stated that M. Chéret painted the Chenonceaux Gardens scene in Meyerbeer's opera of "Les Huguenots;" the Tartar scene in "Michael Strogoff," the Banks of the Nile in "Aida," and the views of "La Vendée" in "Quatre Vingt Treize." Chéret, the worthy compeer of Cambon and Cicci, was a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In this country he would not be a Knight of anything, save perhaps of the Pasteboard Quadrangle of St. Attenborough, or the Halved Cloak of St. Martin. The contemptuous neglect with which we treat and the wretched remuneration which we award to our theatrical scene-painters are a national disgrace to England.

My old friend, Mr. William J. Callcott, the well-known scenic artist, tells me that when M. Chéret was in London he visited his (Mr. Callcott's) studio, and told him how he made the Paris theatrical managers pay a handsome percentage on their receipts for "ideas" in the way of "startling effects," "dazzling transformations," and the like. This was precisely as it should have been. Chéret reproduced at the Cirque Impérial, Paris, Callcott's famous "Looking-Glass Scene" from the Alhambra; and during the run of the piece the English artist was paid a royalty of ten francs a night for his "idea."

Before this Journal comes into the hands of its accustomed readers "We" (remember the man who blows the organ bellows) shall have had grand doings at Covent Garden. Of the Poor School Children's enjoyment of the Pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep" on Thursday, the twelfth, I shall have something to say next week. I may just say here that the applications for admission have exceeded by some thousands the number of seats at "our" disposal. G. A. S.



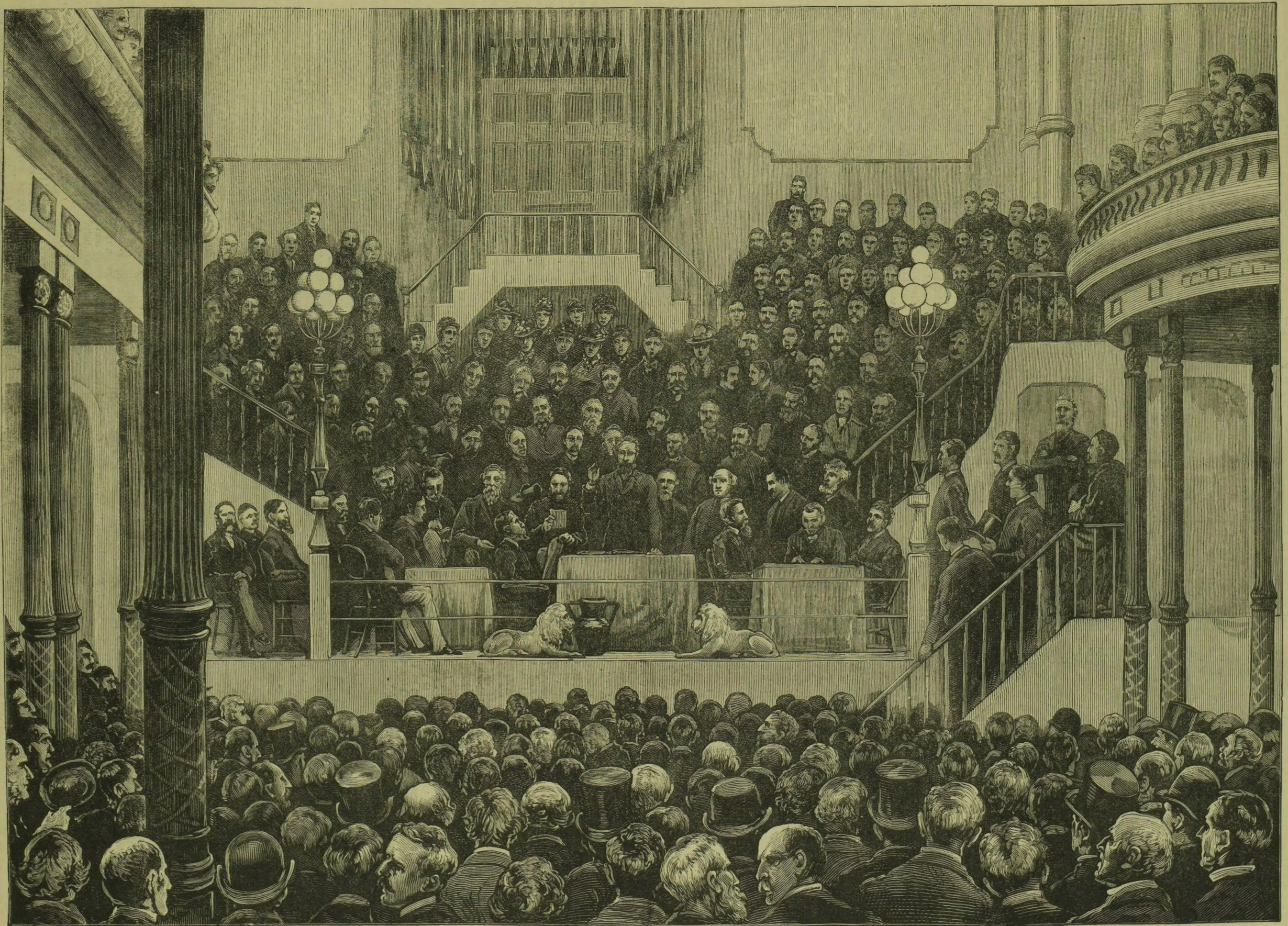
Tim Quinlan brings a little influence to bear on the commissioners



*"ate mate
yes 'amies"
Shure an a two eyed beepsloke
is the only mate ever we have*

*A Tenant who has
got his rent
reduced*

The witnesses box



THE STATE OF IRELAND: THE LANDLORDS' MEETING AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, DUBLIN

THE GREAT BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S

Our Illustration shows the scene at the bell-foundry of Messrs. Taylor, at Loughborough, during the operation of testing the great bell which has been manufactured by that firm for St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Stainer, the organist of St. Paul's, speaks of it as follows in a letter recently published:—"Big Ben" sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of 'Great Paul,' now lying comfortably, mouth upwards, in the foundry of Mr. Taylor, of Loughborough. She (for I fear 'Great Paul,' as a bell, must, like all other bells, be considered feminine) will take her rank among the six or eight heaviest bells in Europe. At present her position cannot accurately be assigned, as she has not yet passed the scales; but it will probably lie between the great bell of Olmütz, weighing 17 tons 18 cwt., and that of Vienna (cast in 1711), weighing 17 tons 14 cwt. Three furnaces, one of which was specially built for the purpose, poured out more than 20 tons of molten metal into the gigantic mould of 'Great Paul,' and after writing off 43 cwt. as 'overplus' and 8 cwt. as 'waste,' this will leave 350 cwt. actually in the mould, or a weight of 17½ tons. This mass of metal, consisting of pure tin and copper in due proportions, was about 8½ hours in course of melting; it was placed in the furnaces in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 23rd of November, and was pronounced fit for use at half-past ten at night. Four minutes after the rush of molten metal the mould was full, and 'Great Paul' came into existence in one of those deep 'pits' so mysterious to lookers-on. It was not until the evening of Tuesday, the 29th, that the heat had sufficiently abated to allow the men to hoist out of the pit the mould and bell in their 'case.' This cast-iron 'case' had an all-important duty to perform; it had to resist the enormous strain of such a weight of metal when forcing itself impetuously into the mould; and so, in order to prevent a bursting asunder of the mould, it was made strong enough to bear a pressure of 200 tons. The upper portion of the case weighed 14 tons; the lower plate on which it rested, 7 tons. Including clamps and bolts, it is probable that the whole weight of this huge box was not far short of 25 tons. It may be easily imagined how great was the anxiety of all when the case was being taken to pieces, the clay mould broken up, and the mighty bell bit by bit exposed to view. The casting proved to be as smooth and delicate in surface and outline as if it had been a little 'treble' of 5 cwt. I have to-day, in conjunction with Mr. F. C. Penrose, been examining the bell and testing its tone. The 'skin' of the casting showed no flaw of any kind whatever; and when the tone was produced by swinging a heavy ball of iron against the sound-bow, a musical note boomed out which was impressive beyond description. The dimensions of the bell are as follow:—Height perpendicular (from lip to top of canons), 8 ft. 10 in.; diameter (from edge to edge of lip), 9 ft. 6½ in.; thickness (of middle of sound-bow) 8½ in., or about 1-13th of the diameter. The note is E flat, the upper partials B flat, E flat and G being just audible with the sonorous ground-tone. The general appearance of the bell is handsome, and all campanologists should, if able to get to Loughborough, take a walk round here, and also have an eye to the many valuable appliances which Mr. Taylor has brought together for the perfecting of his art. The cost of the bell and hoisting it into its place in the upper part of the north-west tower will be about £3000, a portion of which has already been contributed. It has been decided to use the bell for the first time on Easter Sunday next, when I shall be surprised if Londoners do not realise the fact that 'Great Paul' is worthy alike of their ancient city and splendid cathedral."

WORKING OF THE IRISH LAND ACT.

The Sketches presented on a page of this week's *Illustrated London News*, following those which have appeared before, set before the reader a series of lively and characteristic scenes, attending the work of the Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act, who are appointed to hear and determine applications for the judicial reduction of rents. Between five and six hundred cases of this description, throughout all Ireland, have already been adjudicated upon; but many thousands, and even tens of thousands, have been entered for trial; and it is hard to see by what exercise of diligence, or by what addition to the staff of Sub-Commissioners, this enormous mass of business can be satisfactorily dealt with. Appeals, moreover, against their decisions already pronounced, have been referred to the Chief Commissioners on circuit, in so great a multitude of instances that the amount of prospective litigation is rather alarming; but there is some probability that the general principles, with regard to the valuation of farms and the fixing of rents, which may be deliberately affirmed by the Land Court on appeal, will be held to rule great numbers of similar cases, and will induce the applicants or the respondents to withdraw from further contention. In the meantime, wherever the Sub-Commissioners go to pursue their judicial inquiries, they are assailed, as one might well expect, with all the coaxing and wheedling, the blarneying and deceiving arts and tricks of vulgar Irish ingenuity, some of which are visibly conspicuous in our Illustrations. On the other hand, an imposing demonstration of a great class interest, with plausible claims and with considerable social power, has taken place at the Exhibition Palace in Dublin, which was briefly reported last week. The meeting of three thousand Irish landlords, on the Tuesday, presided over by the Duke of Abercorn, was addressed by the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Ardilaun, the Earl of Dartrey, Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, and other speakers, with all the more effect, since they forbore to attack the recent act of legislation, confining themselves to complaints of the manner in which it had been administered by the Sub-Commissioners. These noblemen and gentlemen, who believe that landed proprietors in Ireland have been unjustly treated, will certainly bring their case before both Houses of Parliament, and it will be entitled to a candid and patient examination. They made a very good show on the platform, on Tuesday week, and our Artist has rendered the aspect of their meeting with no abatement of its sober dignity. The questions that remain to be investigated are, first, whether the commutation of high nominal rents, which were seldom fully and punctually paid, for lower rents, judicially settled, which will in all probability be paid from year to year without abatement or delay, the tenant otherwise losing his entire interest, can be expected to be a permanent injury to the landlord; and secondly, whether the Irish landlords ought to receive pecuniary compensation at the expense of the British tax-payer. If both these questions should be answered in the negative, it may still be taken into consideration whether the temporary embarrassment of many landlords cannot be relieved by the purchase of their estates on equitable terms, where they are minded to sell, with a view to subdividing these lands among small proprietors, bound to repay the State by instalments within some thirty or thirty-five years. There is no question whatever of spoliation or confiscation; and Parliament will surely be disposed to make all the provision that can safely be undertaken for satisfying every just and reasonable claim.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The social rejoicings of the week have not been confined to the favourites of fortune. In high society and in low, in the Faubourg Saint Germain and in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, Twelfth Night, the Feast of the Kings, has been celebrated with plenty of good cheer and gaiety, though not with a strict observance of the old traditions. In the old time the *gâteau des rois* was a round and flat short-cake, with a bean in it. The head of the family cut up the cake into as many portions as there were persons, not forgetting the absent and the poor. Then the youngest child disappeared under the table. "Faba, Domine, for whom?" said the head of the family. "Pour le bon Dieu," replied the child's voice from under the table. "Faba, Domine, for whom?" "For the absent one," replied the voice; and so on, until all were served. The person in whose portion of cake the bean was found was proclaimed King, and each time that he raised his glass all the company exclaimed, "The King drinks," and drank with him. Nowadays some of these details are considered too mediæval. The part of the "bon Dieu" has been pretty generally suppressed; the bean has been replaced by a little porcelain doll, the traditional *galette* by masterpieces of the confectioner's art, and the calmness of the well-behaved dinner-table is not disturbed by such cries as "The King drinks!" In some houses, instead of the cake being cut up in the old fashion, each guest received a little cake containing, in the place of the bean, some piece of jewellery, miniature silverstatuettes of the personages of the Italian comedy, &c. At the table where I was invited "pour tirer les rois," the cake was cut up in the old fashion, and the child of the house called out the names of the guests. But some friend of the house conceived a really charming idea: at intervals of five or ten minutes during dinner a commissionaire rang at the bell, and presented a bouquet of rare flowers with a card. There arrived twelve bouquets and twelve cards from twelve kings, beginning with King Pharamond, and so on, through Clovis, Charlemagne, Saint Louis, Louis XIV., and Louis Philippe. The address of all the kings was Champs-Élysées.

With Twelfth Night the festivities of the New Year came to an end, and the series of official dinners and receptions and the period of Parliamentary activity begins over again. On Sunday the Senatorial elections resulted in a victory for the Republicans, as might have been anticipated. Sixty-six Republicans and thirteen Monarchists were elected, and the Republicans thus gained twenty-four seats in the Senate. The Right, which counted 120 members in the old Senate, is thus reduced to ninety-six. In the new Senate the permanent Republican majority will be about 160. The Irreconcilables are in great joy over the election of Major Labordère as senator for Paris. This officer sprang into notoriety for refusing to obey orders, the execution of which he believed would forward a *coup d'état*, supposed to be in preparation for May 16, 1876, when M. de Broglie and MacMahon were plotting the restoration of the Monarchy.

On Sunday the ultra-revolutionary party celebrated the anniversary of the death of Blanqui by placing wreaths upon his grave in Père La Chaise cemetery. The manifestation, however, led to regrettable incidents. A few days ago, in virtue of an old law of 1791, the Prefect of Police, M. Camescasse, issued a decree prohibiting all kinds of processions in the streets of Paris. In spite of this decree, the Blanquistes, to the number of three or four hundred persons, met at a house in the Boulevard d'Italie, where Blanqui died, and formed a procession to march to the cemetery. The police reminded the leaders of the decree, and told them that, while they were at liberty to meet at the cemetery and do what they pleased over the grave, they were not at liberty to march to the cemetery in a body. The procession, nevertheless, started, and at four different points between the Boulevard d'Italie and the Bastille the police attempted to disperse the crowd. Finally, in the Rue de la Roquette the police drew their swords, and gained a kind of victory. In all, thirty-five persons were arrested, and five policemen seriously wounded. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates yesterday and this afternoon, and condemned to different terms of imprisonment for assaulting the police. Louise Michel, the grand *citoyenne*, as she is called, was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment for insulting the police. Some blame the Prefect of Police for interfering with this harmless manifestation, and enabling a number of light-headed persons to "pose" as martyrs of liberty. M. Camescasse, however, has the law on his side; and, until the Legislature ordains otherwise, it is his duty to carry it out. Undoubtedly the Blanquistes were only too glad to play at barricade practice and street fighting.

M. Charles Floquet, a prominent Republican deputy, has been appointed Prefect of the Seine, to succeed M. Hérol, deceased.

General Bataille died on Sunday last. He was born in 1834, served fifteen years in Africa, was colonel in the Crimea, and general in the Italian campaign. In 1870 he was wounded at the terrible battle of Rézonville and taken prisoner to Germany.

The Chamber of Deputies met this afternoon, the first time after the Christmas holidays. The sitting was taken up in the transaction of formal business and the election of officers.

"Serge Panine," a powerful comedy-drama in five acts, by M. Georges Ohnet, has been played with great success at the Gymnase. It is a dramatisation of a novel of the same name, which obtained a prize at the French Academy last year. To-night Madame Judic will make her *rentrée* at the Variétés in a new comedy-vaudeville called "Lili."

Since New-Year's Day the weather here has been mild and spring-like. The sky is so clear, and the sun so bright, that one might almost imagine oneself at Nice, the more so as the carnival has begun, and masqueraders are to be met in the streets on ball nights. The first *bal masqué* of the season will take place at the Opera on Saturday, and from now until the end of March the Parisians will be rattling the traditional *grelots de la folie*.

T. C.

Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., has been elected librarian of the Royal Academy.

"Order is Heaven's first law, and this confessed"—the diaries issued by Messrs. Smith, of Queen-street, Cheapside, and by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, of Southwark-street, must rank high with business men for the way they lend themselves to—nay, seem to enforce—methodical accuracy. Messrs. Smith's various diaries are sensible productions, in many sizes, to suit the library table, the counting-house, and the pocket; they are arranged in concise and convenient forms, contain much useful information, and the paper of which they are manufactured is good. Those issued by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns are not a whit behind in the varied requirements for official, commercial, and general use; while some are specially adapted for the use of architects, surveyors, and civil engineers. The printing and binding of all are good; and there is in them a great variety of information on subjects required to be known by business men. In all their diaries the index is a valuable feature.

PLAYHOUSES.

The Frenzy of Pantomime having calmed down a little, and the Christmas novelties at the "houses twain of Covent Garden and of Drury Lane" being fairly launched on what I hope will be an extended, and, financially, felicitous career, I have been able to devote some attention to what may be called the Rational Drama. So I went last Tuesday to the Lyceum to see Mr. James Albery's three-act comedy of "Two Roses," which is being played to crowded houses under exceptionally interesting circumstances: inasmuch as Mr. Henry Irving fills his original part of Mr. Digby Grant; and Mr. David James, specially engaged for the nonce, plays "Our" Mr. Jenkins. I have always wondered why Mr. Albery gave Jenkins this amusingly erroneous sobriquet. A commercial firm writing to a correspondent will naturally speak of its accredited employés as "our" Mr. Jenkins, "our" Mr. Smith, "our" Mr. Jones, and so forth; but, if I meet a commercial traveller, I do not address him as "our" Mr. Anything. The grocer or the linendraper from whom Mr. Jenkins solicits orders does not apostrophise him as "our;" and assuredly it would be sheer nonsense to do so. However, the catchword becomes diverting, and makes the audience laugh, which is all that is required. So is it with the "dear me!" of the worthy old solicitor, Mr. Furnival, who is always so desirous that his clients should nerve themselves by means of alcoholic stimulants to hear the best or the worst in the startling information which he is about to impart to them.

"Two Roses" is a curious play—very clever, very unequal; but its interest never flags; and it is one of the few plays which make you wish, when the curtain drops, that there had been more of it. I would have willingly sate out two more acts on Tuesday. But the playwright has acted judiciously, perhaps, in suddenly bringing his drama to a close with the discovery that not Digby Grant but blind Caleb Deecie is the rightful heir to the Vassalwick Grange property and ten thousand a year. The audience are entitled to assume that blind Caleb will marry Ida; that sturdy Jack Wyatt will wed Lottie; and that the ineffable humbug Digby Grant, disestablished, disendowed, and thoroughly "bowled out," will henceforward subsist on the contemptuous charity of his wealthy son-in-law; but if any attempt had been made to satisfy the requirements of poetic justice, Digby Grant ought to have been kicked by somebody, if indeed he escaped being taken off the stage handcuffed by the traditional detective. Yet to have subjected this mean, cruel, conceited, selfish hypocrite to the punishment which he deserved—to overwhelm him with ignominy and disgrace before the eyes of his daughters, whom, after a fashion, the man really seems to love, would have been decidedly Bad Art, and would have been revolting to the better feelings of the audience. One does not mind, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," the public exposure and cudgelling of Pecksniff—with whom, by-the-way, Mr. Albery's Digby Grant has more than one point of contact—because Mercy Pecksniff was at the beginning of the story and Charity Pecksniff is throughout it as objectionable as the arch-Humbag their father; but Lottie and Ida Grant are two of the sweetest, purest, most lovable girls ever evolved from a dramatist's imagination, and it would be a pity and a shame to harrow their feelings by the spectacle of a degraded and derided sire.

The character of Mr. Digby Grant, as placed by the playwright in the hands of the comedian, presents a number of borrowed components somewhat loosely welded together. We have something of Mr. Pecksniff, as aforesaid; a great deal more of Mr. Dorrit, in "Little Dorrit;" a considerable admixture of Mr. Turveydrop, in "Bleak House;" and even a *soupeçon* of Mr. Affable Hawk and Jeremy Diddler: especially in the scene with Mrs. Cups, the too-confiding landlady, who begins by fiercely demanding to be paid the money which Digby Grant owes her, but is ultimately wheedled by that artful flatterer, which few women can withstand, into a good temper, and actually proposes to lend her debtor twenty pounds. What is this but the scene between Sir John Falstaff and Dame Quickly over again. She begins by arresting the fat knight for debt, and ends by hastening home to send him twenty nobles and cook a succulent supper for him. That which entitles Mr. Henry Irving to the highest praise is that this consummate artist has constructed out of the shreds and patches tacked together by Mr. Albery a compact, coherent, concrete character:—one which fixes itself at once on the mind, and fulfils a definite conception and idea. Pecksniff, Old Dorrit, Turveydrop, Affable Hawk, and Jeremy Diddler at once crumble into nothing. They are dismissed in powdery fragments like the mould of sand or plaster in which a bronze statue is cast; and are not thought of any more: while the sculptor with patient chisel and deftly guided file proceeds to "tool" the details of his bronze—to smooth away asperities, to sharpen salient parts, to deepen low reliefs, to produce, at last, an entity complete and perfect in taste and artistic beauty. In this sense Mr. Irving can be said, without the slightest exaggeration, to have "created" the part of Digby Grant. As he interprets it, it bears in its minutest details the sculptor's mark—the touch of the original and virtually inimitable artist. The little nervous twitches and jerks in which Digby Grant indulges, his impatience of contradiction, his abjectness in poverty, his insolence in prosperity, his cowardice, his vanity, and above all his colossal selfishness, are all portrayed in a manner as distinctly original and as exclusively the creation of Henry Irving as were the idiosyncracies of Robson in "Medea" and the "Yellow Dwarf." More than one burlesque actor on our existing stage could play "Medea" to admiration, just as there are a few actors who could play Digby Grant tolerably; but the heroine so terrifically played by Frederick Robson will not cease to be remembered as "the" Medea, just as the Selfish Father of Henry Irving will not cease to be "the" Digby Grant.

Mr. David James's "Our" Mr. Jenkins is an entirely admirable performance. From his non-conforming point of view, the regenerate Mr. Jenkins necessarily reminds us both of Mawworm in the "Hypocrite" and of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins; and caricatures of sanctimoniousness, although they may elicit shouts of laughter from the unthinking, are usually offensive on the stage. Mr. David James, nevertheless, while consistently and irresistibly droll, never once transgressed the unwritten canons of good taste, and was, from first to last, an exquisitely funny, but faultlessly artistic, comedian. Mr. W. Terriss fulfilled every requirement of comeliness and manly straightforwardness as the prince of "true lovers," Jack Wyatt; Mr. G. Alexander played blind Caleb Deecie with great refinement and good feeling; the sisters Ida and Lottie Grant were charmingly rendered by Miss Helen Mathews and Miss Winifred Emery, respectively; Miss C. Ewell was a thoroughly experienced Mrs. Cups; and Miss Pouncefort an appreciatively humorous Mrs. Jenkins. Mr. Howe was unctuously good as the old solicitor, Mr. Furnival.

"Two Roses" was sumptuously mounted, and the entire performance may be pronounced faultless, and a rare intellectual treat to its auditors. It is curious to read at the end of the programme that the accomplished comedian, who sets every one of our risible muscles in motion in Digby Grant, will in good time be ready to harrow our feelings in "Romeo and

Juliet," in which Miss Ellen Terry will make her reappearance in London.

Unwittingly I have done some slight injustice to a "Consortium." Now you should never be unjust to a "Consortium," any more than you should speak disrespectfully of the Equator, or disparage the Square of the Hypothenuse. In noticing the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe" at Drury Lane I mentioned among the artists employed in executing the scenery a certain Brioschi. I found "Brioschi," *tout court*, in the play-bill and nothing more. I have since received a letter very politely worded, in excellent English, from the Herren Brioschi, Burghart, and Kautsky, "K. K. Hof. Theater Malerin Wien," pointing out that this Christmas was the first time of their having delivered work to English theatres; but that "Mr. Brioschi never works alone, but always in company with his two companions, Messrs. Burghart and Kautsky; so that Mr. Brioschi being mentioned alone is most likely to put the interior affairs of the 'Consortium' in a false light." Joyfully do I make the rectification asked for by the Imperial scenic artists of the "K. K. Hof. Theater, Vienna." Hail, Burghart! *Hoch!* for Kautsky. At the same time, while admitting the scenic talent of the "Consortium," and assuming that Mr. Augustus Harris had very excellent reasons for importing from Austria a part of the scenery for an English pantomime, it is not without a feeling of sadness that I recall more than one capable English scene-painter out of employment, and one extremely aged and formerly distinguished scenic artist who was until lately in circumstances bordering on actual indigence. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

Last week's "New-Year's" Festival at the Royal Albert Hall was a concert given for the benefit of Mr. W. Carter, whose well-trained choir contributed some very effective performances, among which was the excellent singing of the choristers in Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," his eight-part psalm, "Judge me, O God," the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore." The solo in the hymn was finely rendered by Miss A. Williams, as was that of the "Inflammatus" by Madame Marie Roze, who, with Mr. E. Lloyd, gave the solo portions in the extract from Verdi's opera with great effect. The artists named—Messdames Patey and M. Cummings, Signor Foli and Villa, and Mr. Hollins contributed to the vocal programme, which also included instrumental performances by Mr. Carter (pianoforte) and the band of the Scots Guards. The Burns, anniversary is to be celebrated, under Mr. Carter's direction, on Jan. 25.

A concert was given last Saturday at the Albert Hall in aid of the sufferers by the fire at the Ring Theatre, Vienna, the date having been postponed from the previous Thursday. The performances were conducted by Herr Hans Richter, who came purposely from Vienna; and the concert included fine renderings of the English and Austrian National Anthems (the latter, Haydn's well-known "God Preserve the Emperor," skilfully adapted by Mr. F. H. Cowen); the Funeral March from Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, the whole of his C minor symphony; the prayer, quintet, and chorus from "Lohengrin," and the overture to "Tannhäuser." The instrumentalists and chorists numbered about 1000 performers, and the effect of their combination, reinforced by the organ, as in the National Anthem, was especially grand. The soloists in Wagner's quintet were Messdames Marie Roze and Liebhart, Mr. B. McGuckin, Herr Friedmann, and Mr. E. Roberts. The lady first named also sang, with much success, the scena from "Der Freischütz," a special impression was made by Madame Patey in Beethoven's fine song Englished as "Creation's Hymn;" Madame Valleria gave Mr. Cowen's graceful song, "Who knows," with good taste, and Madame Rose Hersee and Madame Liebhart were applauded respectively in Elizabeth's prayer from "Tannhäuser" and Wallace's song (from "Lurline") "Sweet Spirit." Mr. B. McGuckin gave the recitative "Deeper and deeper still," and air, "Waft her, Angels," with genuine feeling, and Mr. Burgon proved that he is making progress by his delivery of "The Lord worketh wonders" (from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus"). Sir J. Benedict, Mr. F. H. Cowen, Mr. Kuhe, and Herr T. Frantzen (the able director of the chorus) shared the office of pianoforte accompanist. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a fine performance of "Elijah" yesterday (Friday) week, when the chorus-singing again displayed the good results of its reorganisation since the removal of the society from Exeter Hall to St. James's Hall. The principal solos were well sung by Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. McGuckin (in lieu of Mr. Maas, who was indisposed), and Mr. Santley; Misses Beebe and Hancock having rendered valuable co-operation, and Messrs. Carter, C. Henry, and De Lacy having assisted in the concerted pieces. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing was the organist, as usual. At the next concert, on Feb. 3, Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest," Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be performed.

The earliest specialty of the new year—the resumption of the Monday Popular concerts last week—has already been noticed by us. The afternoon performances associated therewith were resumed last Saturday, when Schumann's fine string quartet in A minor was excellently rendered by Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, M. Hollander, and Signor Piatti. The last-named artist played with great effect a sonata by Locatelli, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann was much applauded for her playing of an organ prelude and fugue by Bach in E minor (transcribed for the pianoforte), and two of the three sketches by Sterndale Bennett, "The Lake" and "The Fountain," these last having been the most satisfactory of the lady's performances. Mr. Santley has scarcely ever sung more finely than in his delivery of Handel's air "Nasce al bosco." Other items of the concert call for no comment.

The directors of the Coffee Music-Halls Company have, in consequence of the success of the experiment tried this winter at the Victoria Music-Hall, Waterloo-road, of giving ballad concerts and other entertainments at low prices, resolved to extend their operations in that direction, and with this object have appointed a committee of their own body to arrange concerts in various parts of London. It is proposed to hire, for certain fixed evenings in the week, the large halls which are well known to and frequented by the working-classes, and to provide first-class ballad singing, interspersed with carefully selected instrumental music and high-class recitations. The first concert of the new series was given at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, on Monday evening, to be followed each successive Monday by similar concerts.

The first of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts of the new year took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the chief portion of the programme was devoted to songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, rendered by eminent vocalists. An Irish Ballad Concert is announced for next Wednesday evening.

A concert was given on Thursday evening at the Angell Town Institution in aid of St. Michael's Restoration Fund, by the Minnesingers, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Cottam,

assisted by Mrs. Bridge, Miss Ellaby, Mr. Crosthwaite, and Mr. Edgar Preston. The Minnesingers, numbering twelve, are drawn from church choirs, and their services are offered for charitable objects at the bare cost of their travelling expenses. Information may be obtained of their hon. secretary, at Melbourne Lodge, Caldecote-hill, Aldenham, Herts.

Mr. G. R. Sims's "Trivolt Comedy," "Mother-in-Law," with which the Opéra Comique has just reopened, is preceded by a one-act operetta, entitled "Lovers' Knots," the text of which has been neatly adapted by Mr. Cunningham Bridgman, who has taken his subject from Haynes Bayly's farce "Tom Noddy's Secret." The music of the piece referred to is by Mr. W. Bendall, and is so lively and agreeable as to lead to the anticipation of more important productions from the same hand. The little piece referred to is well impersonated by Miss Emily Cross, Miss E. Maitland, and Messrs. R. Brough, R. Temple, and G. Temple.

The sixth London season of the Carl Rosa Opera Company opens at Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening with "Lohengrin." Having already given a summary of the prospectus of the present series of performances, we can as yet only record the announcements for the opening night and for the following week. "The Flying Dutchman" is to be given on Monday and Thursday, "Maritana" on Tuesday, "Lohengrin" again on Wednesday evening and on Saturday morning (Jan. 21), "Mignon" on Friday, and "The Bohemian Girl" on Saturday evening.

Mr. Sims Reeves has announced the first of his series of operatic, national, and miscellaneous concerts—to be given at St. James's Hall—for Tuesday evening, Jan. 24.

Messrs. Schulz Curtius have organised a series of symphony concerts to be given at St. James's Hall during next winter, beginning on Oct. 21. High-class performances, under "a conductor of first eminence," are promised, at popular prices.

The Musical Union (instituted and successfully directed by Professor John Ella) will enter into its thirty-eighth season, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, April 18, under the direction of M. Lasserre, the eminent violoncellist, who succeeded Mr. Ella on his recent retirement.

Enthusiastic reports reach us from Berlin of the great success of Madame Albani there in her performance as Elsa in "Lohengrin." Those who remember her exquisite rendering of the character at our Royal Italian Opera House, will not be surprised at its reception in the German capital.

WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

SECOND NOTICE.

Among the pictures previously little known which this exhibition has brought to light, Mr. A. R. Boughton Knight is the fortunate possessor of three or four of the most remarkable. We have already reviewed (without stating the ownership) his "Holy Family" (?) (101), one of the most daringly original of even Rembrandt's works, in which a colossal shadow thrown upwards on the wall by one of the figures that intercepts the light of a candle is rendered with marvellous effect, and which was known to few, except through an engraving of it. On entering Gallery IV. (to which our preceding article brought us), the first picture, and the most important in the room, though hitherto "inedited," we believe, and almost unknown, is also the property of this gentleman. It is an "Adoration of the Shepherds," unquestionably by Mantegna, and is more characteristic of the imaginative originality and dignity of his invention, and is also richer in colour than the picture by "Mantegna," exhibited in the same room last year, though it is probably of earlier date. It must be an early, probably a very early work, for it reveals no influence of the antique, to which his later works testify; though his master, Squarcione, had, likely enough, at the date of the picture, say circa 1450, already introduced classical models to his scholars in his studio at Padua. It is hard and severe of course, partaking in this respect, as also in the impossible elements of the landscape, of the character of trans-Alpine art, as did other contemporary works of North Italy—due probably to contact with Northern painters in their wanderings. But the wealth of inventive detail, the deep reverential feeling, and the charming episode of the little grey cherubs and scarlet seraphs that flutter and nestle about the Virgin, as she kneels in adoration over the Infant Christ, are Mantegna's, and Mantegna's alone. Next is a very beautiful and carefully elaborated "Virgin and St. Joseph in Adoration," by Lorenzo Costa, probably of his later time, for the influence of his friend Francia, at Bologna, seems apparent. The naked Infant, lying at full-length, is lovely—exquisitely drawn and modelled in a soft transparent tone. Above is a circular panel or "tondo" of "The Virgin and Child, and Angels," ascribed to Domenico Ghirlandaio; the types and sentiment resemble those of Botticelli. This may be compared with another circular picture of the "Virgin, Child, and St. John" (196), attributed to Botticelli, but not characteristic of him or his best qualities. This last is painted in simple distemper or water-colours, not the usual *tempera*, for the egg medium of the tempera painters would prevent the deadness of surface observable here, without the addition of a coat of varnish. Nos. 190 and 191, lent by Sir Frederick Leighton, are historically interesting as illustrating two of the very early masters of the Siennese school (the school to which the Florentine Vasari did but scant justice)—namely, Berna, and Sano di Pietra, Da Siena. An "Adoration of the Magi" (193), by Quentin Matsys, is highly expressive and dramatic, despite the almost hideous realism of the three kings and their suites. "Atalanta's Race" (195) is one of the paintings which "Botticelli," his followers, and contemporaries painted for the decoration of marriage chests or *cassoni*. "Christ Mocked," attributed, with a conjectural query, to Holbein, is an unfinished work with dramatic strongly-marked heads, interesting as showing the method of the painter, but not sufficiently advanced to decide its authorship. The Salaino (200) we have already noticed incidentally.

But of far more interest, at least to artists, than the conjectural Holbein above named is the "Sacrifice of Isaac," unquestionably by Andrea del Sarto—from the fact that it is so little finished that the whole technical procedure of one of the most consummate masters of oil-painting is clearly revealed. Let the modern artist take comfort; there is no secret here. And be sure the supposititious "Venetian Secret" was no secret at all, unless it were the habit of master and pupil working together in one direction till they won the qualities and characteristics that distinguish a school from a mere mob of artists each following his own devices. Andrea del Sarto's unfinished picture is on panel, which was prepared with a thick coating of *gesso*, probably rendered but little, if at all, absorbent, upon which therefore the brush could "travel" lisomly; and on that ground no couch of white paint, such as many English artists apply to their canvas to begin with, was necessary. Upon the *gesso* the design was sketched with black chalk in this instance. Then the artist went to work getting his general effect, in brown, simply; using oil only, or a much diluted oleo-resinous medium for the handling is

extremely free, and parts of the *gesso* are scarcely covered. As he proceeded, he enforced the shadows to the required strength, adding colour sparingly, and reserved the impasto of the lights for the finishing. The method is, we repeat, simplicity itself. Nevertheless, there are other methods of oil painting equally legitimate, which yield other qualities than Andrea sought for. The mischief nowadays is that no one approved system is carried continuously and collectively to perfection by a banded succession of artists. Panini's picture of the "Piazza Navona, Rome," on the occasion of a fête designed and arranged by the artist himself, is a marvel of skilful elaboration, alike as regards the architectural painting by which he is best known, and the innumerable figures, many of them portraits (including those of the first Pretender and his two young sons), which are realised with equal delicacy and precision. A small bust-portrait of an ill-favoured "Old Lady," attributed, obviously in error, to Lucas Cranach, has been given to Albert Dürer, or Holbein; but, though the full, warm tone has something in common with both, the network of wrinkles over the old face has a mechanical regularity which we do not see in nature, and which would hardly have been so rendered by either of those accurate observers. "The Raising of the Cross" (220) is most valuable as the original sketch for the Altarpiece of Antwerp by Rubens, who is almost greater in his sketches and studies than in his finished pictures. Perhaps there is no more magistral work of its kind in the world than this. The whole ordering of the complex triptychal composition seems to have come by inspiration; the whole realisation of the design as by instinct—without effort, without hesitation, without correction. Such a *tour de force* is positively astounding. Holbein's portrait of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the ill-fated secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, should have been on "the line." Although it has suffered by restoration, it is a genuine work of the master, to say nothing of the peculiar interest of the subject. "The Miseries of War" (229) is one of the finest Philip Wouwermans that we have seen—full of incident, and of most finished and accomplished execution. "Landscape with Cattle," by Adrian van de Velde; and "The Scalded Finger," by the rarer painter, Peter van Shingelandt, are, respectively, capital small examples. "Rembrandt's Cook" we noticed in the last article in speaking generally of the master's works. Of the courtly grace, the rich colouring, and the sprightly yet dainty touch of Watteau, we can form some idea from the "Architecture and Figures" by him.

The next gallery, No. V., the last occupied for this exhibition, is, with the exception of Canaletto's "Building of Westminster Bridge" (264), a curious memorial of old London, appropriated exclusively to works by British artists. Resuming the convenient order of the catalogue, we pause before "The Trial of Queen Katharine," from Shakspeare's "King Henry VIII.," the masterpiece of Harlow, painted not long before he was cut off in his prime, and well known by the engraving. Though betraying the influence of Lawrence, not to its advantage, it is well composed and painted. It is known also as "The Kemble Family," from the principal personages represented being portraits of that family: Mrs. Siddons is the Queen, Thomas Kemble Cardinal Wolsey, and Stephen, the King. William Collins's "Clovelly" shows the sweet English feeling of the painter, and here he had pretty well corrected the faulty draughtsmanship of his figures, which is so great an eyesore in "The Fisherman's Farewell" (No. 21 in Gallery I.) Richard Wilson's landscape composition (249) has a broad, serene, limpid glow of evening light that will well sustain comparison with Claude or Turner. Hilton's "Scene from 'Comus,'" though conventional, displays no mean power of composition. A humorous school interior by Wilkie, is a very masterly sketch of his middle time. The statement in the catalogue that it was painted in 1841, is incorrect, as the internal evidence shows; and, besides, Wilkie was travelling, and died abroad that year. The picture was painted before 1825, the year of his first journey abroad. The full-length Kilmorey family portraits by Gainsborough, at the end of the room, have already been reviewed by us. The portrait of Queen Charlotte (268) is a fair sample of the careful common-place routine mannerism of Zoffany, the favourite portraitist of George III. Morland's "Wreckers" is a large sample of his facile but shallow art. We have passed two fine portraits in this room by Hogarth, admirable for their palpable honesty and veracity—those of the second Earl of Macclesfield (244) and the father of Sir William Jones (248). But the last item in this year's gathering, the family group of the Graham children, from Lord Normanton's collection, displays the power of this father of English Art on a more extended scale. The group consists of a boy playing a musical box, a girl holding her dress as in the act of dancing to the measure, another girl holding a baby; and, not forgetting, a wonderfully painted cat climbing the back of a chair to reach a goldfinch that hangs suspended in a cage. The spirit of the handling is in accord with the sprightliness of the *motif*; the freedom, breadth, and decision of the touch are extraordinary. Nor does the colouring, warm and transparent as it is, leave anything to desire. To think that the author of such an excellent piece of portraiture as this was—however fortunate for the honour of our school and the delight of all posterity—obliged to resort for a livelihood to painting genre pictures and engraving!

THE BOOK TRADE IN 1881.

The Publishers' Circular, issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., gives the customary table of books issued during the past twelve months. There was a slight decrease in the number of books published during the year, these having been about 300 fewer than in 1880. The diminution is probably to be explained by the great development in the periodical press. The table is divided into fourteen classes, in which the numbers of new books and editions are as follows:—Theology, sermons, biblical, &c., 945; educational, classical, and philological, 682; juvenile works and tales, 500; novels, tales, and other fiction, 674; law, jurisprudence, &c., 133; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 162; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 452; voyages, travels, geographical research, 291; history, biography, &c., 437; poetry and the drama, 148; year books and serials in volumes, 339; medicine, surgery, &c., 164; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 247; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 232. This gives a total of 5406 (4110 new books and 1296 new editions), against 5708 in 1880.

Dod's Peerage, Baronage, and Knightage for 1882, now in its forty-second year of publication, has just been published. While condensation is vigorously carried out, nothing of real importance appears to be omitted, and the work contains all the information usually looked for in connection with the subjects dealt with. In the present issue, in addition to numerous creations and alterations of the past year, the old matter has been carefully revised, and some slight errors caused by lapse of time or otherwise have been put right.



Country Woman.

Shoemaker.

Imperial Courier.

Peasants' Deputation at the Imperial Palace.

Recruits.



THE BLIND MINSTREL AND HIS DAUGHTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The population of that vast Empire, covering the greater part of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, whose political destinies now seem to be approaching a critical change, consists of diverse classes and races, if not of different castes. In the European provinces, not to speak of the Asiatic, there are between the Dnieper and the Volga, masses of Great Russians, Little Russians of the Ukraine, Red Russians of Podolia and Volhynia, White Russians, mixed with Poles and Lithuanians, the Letts of Courland and Livonia, the Finns, and many Tartars, besides the Germans and Jews who carry on much of the trade in Russian towns. A large majority of these races, however, speak the Russian language; but their occupations and conditions of life are commonly fixed by hereditary associations, having almost the binding force of caste institutions. Manufactures, except such as belong to ordinary female industry in a rustic household, are confined to a few large towns, but have rapidly increased of late years, more especially those of cotton and woollen goods, in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, and other cities, and that of iron, at Kharkov and Perm. Yet the bulk of the Russian population is composed of peasants and mere unskilled labourers, or those engaged in the humblest sort of handicraft for village use; such as the shoemaker whose rude bench and simple tools, guarded by a dignified cock, are shown in one of the Sketches engraved. These country folk, indeed, possessing communal and individual rights and substantial agrarian privileges, since they were released from the bondage of feudal serfdom by the act of Alexander II. twenty years ago, do not appear to be in a state of abject poverty. That good woman, about to go up the step-ladder to the hayloft of her stable, is the owner of horses and cattle, and of a valuable piece of land; her dress, profusely braided, and the fashion of her cap, betoken that she is somebody in village estimation. The peasants make an awkward figure, no doubt, when they come up to St. Petersburg in a municipal deputation, and stand in a gilded saloon of the Imperial Palace; their spokesman, arrayed in the tarnished finery of an old Court suit, accosting the Emperor with profound homage, but with dubious faculty of expression. But they are pretty well aware of their legal immunities, and are rather more inclined to trust the goodwill of the Milostiviy Gospodar, their most gracious Lord, than the justice of neighbouring seigneurs. It is an awful responsibility for the Emperor of Russia; and not even a million of soldiers, the raw material of which is seen in the "recruits" at the bottom of our page, can suffice to ensure the perpetuity of an autocratic Government. Far beyond cities and railways, a thousand miles, or several thousand miles away, traversing the breadth of two immense Continents, the Imperial post-cart, with its three swift ponies, is still galloping from stage to stage. Where will it finally stop?

THE BLIND MINSTREL AND HIS DAUGHTER.

A romantic interest, since the time of Homer, if not before, has always belonged to the figure of a blind minstrel, or singer, who may be a poet; and, if he be accompanied by a young girl, with any sort of musical instrument—harp, guitar, or accordion—we have sixpence ready for the tuneful couple, wherever we chance to meet them. Fancy has great power, in certain moods, to exalt the seeming character of strangers thus unexpectedly encountered; and supposing, as we charitably may, that the maiden is really this old man's dutiful child, our sympathies are touched by their situation, in the wandering life that they lead. We imagine their dependence on one another, and their fidelity to each other; till we wonder how the minstrel would fare by himself, if she were seized and carried away by the minions of a wicked Baron to yonder Castle on the hill. Would she continue to play the accordion, at the window of her cell high up in the western tower? And then, would the blind old father hear it, groping at night in the moat around the Castle walls, in peril of being shot with an arquebuss; and so would he respond with the vocal part, singing a plaintive ditty of their distant native land? Would they speak to one another, or pass letters up and down with a string, and devise means for her escape with a rope-ladder? Would they consent to be aided by the gallant and chivalrous Knight ("which his name perhaps is X") who accosted them but yesterday, and who generously gave them sixpence? Ah, and then, wouldn't the gallant Knight have a regular set-to with the wicked Baron, and stick him through with a lance or a rapier, and give his carcass to the rats and mice and black-beetles? And wouldn't we take possession of the Castle, and get it repaired, decorated, and furnished in the most fashionable style, that we might dwell there in the height of chivalry, taking to wife the modest lovely musician, who would prove to be of noble birth? Her father, no longer a poor out-cast and peripatetic vocalist, would be reprieved from exile, and would be restored to his ancestral title and estates. He is the patriotic Count Bawler, of Middle-pumpkin, whose unjust and tyrannical Prince, since deceased, drove him out of the country, having first put out his eyes with red-hot crochet-needles. The romance is brought to a happy and glorious consummation in about five minutes, while the dirty old impostor finishes his twaddling performance. But "here, my girl," we say, "I'll give you twopence more; and I hope your shoes are all right, or it will be cold for your feet, sitting there so long in the snow."

Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News* correspondent in Central Asia, has arrived in London, and is now negotiating for the publication of his book.

Mr. F. M. Hodson, of the Telegraphs Department, General Post Office, who has been appointed Postmaster-General of British Guiana, has been presented by the Post-Office officials with a handsome silver coffee service as a token of their regard.

Mr. Gladstone and his eldest son were present last Sunday evening at the Tabernacle, and occupied Mrs. Spurgeon's pew. Mr. Gladstone shook hands heartily with the deacons and elders present, and expressed himself delighted with the service. The visit was strictly private, and Mr. Gladstone, with his son, walked home to Downing-street.

The annual show of the choicest varieties of pigeons by the National Peristeric Society was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday and Wednesday. The excellence of this exhibition is guaranteed by the fact that it is a show by fanciers for fanciers—a comparative rather than a competitive show—at which those interested and practically engaged in the development of fancy pigeons annually meet to criticise and compare each other's work.

Many serious accidents are reported from Scotland as having resulted from the heavy gale at the close of last week. Several vessels were driven ashore and wrecked, and the tide rose to an unusual height, flooding the streets at some of the seaport towns. Great damage was done to property, and there was some loss of life. On Monday night another gale from the west swept over the central and northern districts of Scotland, with only a little less severity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Monday being the anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel, the Roman municipality and the working-men's associations, accompanied by 2950 army veterans who had arrived expressly for the occasion from all parts of the peninsula, marched in procession, with bands and banners, through the principal streets of the city, to the Pantheon, where funeral wreaths were deposited on the late King's tomb, in honour of the man who made Rome the capital.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen of Spain left Madrid last Monday afternoon on a visit of ten days to the King and Queen of Portugal. Their Majesties are accompanied by several Ministers, in order that a conference may take place at Lisbon upon the commercial relations of the two countries. A cordial welcome was extended at Lisbon to their Majesties, who arrived at the Portuguese capital on Tuesday. A state dinner was given at the Royal Palace in the evening.

The Arts Exhibition at Lisbon is very successful, and the objects sent from the South Kensington Museum are much admired.

HOLLAND.

The University of Amsterdam, formerly called the Athenæum, on Monday celebrated the 250th anniversary of its foundation with great rejoicings. Congratulations were received from many foreign Academies. The Home Minister and numerous distinguished guests were present, and were welcomed in a warm speech by the Rector Magnificus, Professor Tilanus. In an historical retrospect Professor Jorissen referred to the great scholars who had formerly been connected with the institution. The celebration, which took place in the hall of the Zoological Gardens, was a great success.

GERMANY.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* published a Rescript by the Emperor William last Saturday, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, in which his Majesty expresses his views as to his rights and powers under the Prussian Constitution. He declares that no doubt shall be allowed to attach to the right of himself or his successors to personally direct the policy of his Government, and that a contradiction shall invariably be given to the assumption that his official acts are in any way deprived of the nature of independent Royal decisions. He does not wish to restrict the freedom of elections, but he expects all officials to hold aloof from all agitation against his Government. At Berlin this decree is the chief topic.

The German Parliament reassembled on Monday. A question by an Ultramontane deputy in respect to the Factory Laws afforded Prince Bismarck the opportunity to refer to the legislation which the Emperor desired in the interests of the working classes, but which those classes had seemed to repel by the result of the elections. The working man, he said, might be relieved from taxation if the tobacco monopoly were adopted. Herr Richter reproached the Chancellor with being the drag on the legislative coach, and the advocate of the employer and not of the poor man, who had nothing to hope from him. Prince Bismarck left the House while Herr Richter was speaking.

The Prussian Diet opens to-day (Saturday); and it is stated that, to avoid simultaneous meetings, those Houses will be at once prorogued for a week or two.

In the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet on the 4th inst. a motion was made for the abolition of the Legation in Berlin, in consequence of the affront said to have been placed by Prince Bismarck upon the former Bavarian Envoy. Explanations of the incident were tendered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the motion was rejected.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At the great Court Ball which took place at the Hofburg on Monday night the guests included the entire Corps Diplomatique of Vienna, more than eight hundred officers of the army and navy, and the members of both Houses of the Reichsrath.

The President of the Lower House of the Reichsrath has convoked the House for the 20th inst.

Count Bylandt, the War Minister, has recovered from his indisposition, and has resumed his duties at the War Office.

From Vienna there comes news of a slight engagement between the insurgents in Herzegovina and the Austrian troops. The former ultimately retreated, leaving four dead.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The silver wedding of the King and Queen is to be solemnly celebrated at Stockholm on June 6 next. A subscription has been started in Norway for the purpose of making a presentation to the Royal couple upon the occasion.

RUSSIA.

Sir E. Thornton's first official reception at the British Embassy, St. Petersburg, was brilliantly attended.

AMERICA.

Congress reassembled on the 5th inst. The House of Representatives passed a resolution expressing thanks to the Khedive for the obelisk presented by Egypt to the American people. On Monday the Senate adopted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee on female suffrage. A bill was introduced into the House on Monday strictly defining legal insanity. Six hundred and seventy-five bills were introduced to the House, making over 4000 thus far introduced to Congress.

CANADA.

The Customs and Exise returns for the Dominion of Canada during the last six months of 1881 show an increase of 1,763,754 dols. over the corresponding period of the previous year. During the last year 14,597 immigrants arrived in Toronto, of whom nearly 4000 were English, over 3000 German, 3000 Scandinavian, 2600 Irish, and 1400 Scotch. Nearly 8000 remained in Ontario, over 6000 went to the Western States, and 6000 went to Manitoba. The arrivals during the previous year were 15,898.

INDIA.

The Assam Emigration Bill formed the subject of an animated debate in the Legislative Council on the 15th inst. The debate was wound up by the Viceroy, who made a long speech in favour of the bill. Alluding to the assertions of certain native papers that the Government was actuated by a desire to promote the interests of one class in preference to another, he said he did not care to answer such accusations. He was quite prepared to leave the judgment of his own conduct to those who knew anything of his character. If he did not believe that this measure would greatly improve the condition of the tea industry in Assam, and conduce greatly to the welfare of the coolies, he would certainly not have consented to it. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

A Fine-Arts Exhibition was opened by the Viceroy in Calcutta on the 4th inst. Mr. Prinsep, president of the committee, explained the object and aims of the exhibition; it was, he said, the most extensive and varied ever held in India. The proposal had emanated from the Lieutenant-Governor, who thought that similar exhibitions should be held in turn in

the Presidency towns, so as to diffuse a wider knowledge of arts and manufactures and to stimulate artisans. The Viceroy expressed the pleasure he felt in being present on so interesting an occasion. He believed exhibitions of this kind were calculated to afford a great and useful stimulus to the manufactures of the country, and he considered it most important for India that other branches of industry than agriculture should be developed as much as possible.

The Viceroy will hold a Chapter of the Star of India on the 25th inst. for the purpose of investing Sir James Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore. All the members of the Order in India have been invited to attend.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney of the 4th inst. brings evidence of remarkable prosperity in the colony of New South Wales. The revenue for 1881 amounted to £6,710,000, showing an increase of £1,800,000 on the previous year, being also largely in excess of the Treasury estimates. This increase of revenue is distributed over almost every branch. The Hon. Sir John Robertson, who lately retired from the Ministry of Public Instruction in consequence of the action of his colleagues in connection with the Milburn Creek affair, rejoined the Cabinet before the Hon. Sir H. Parkes's departure, being appointed Secretary for Lands in place of the Hon. James Hoskins, who has resigned that post on the ground of ill-health. During the absence of the Premier Sir John Robertson will discharge the duties of Colonial Secretary, in addition to the work of his own department.

The Agent-General for Queensland has received the following telegram from the Government at Brisbane:—"Changes of Ministry. Sir Arthur Palmer resigned, become President of the Legislative Council; Hon. Thomas Mellwraith, Colonial Secretary; Hon. Archibald Archer, Colonial Treasurer."

A four-days' match between the English cricketers and a combined Eleven of Australia at Melbourne ended in a draw.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, C.B., R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Mhow Division, India.

The Chief Justiceship of Hong-Kong has been offered to, and accepted by, Mr. George Phillip, formerly Attorney-General of that place and now Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

The Government of Mexico has granted a concession for the construction of a railway through Sonora across to the Pacific harbour of San Diego, which will afford accommodation to Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé.

The British and French Consuls-General at Cairo received by telegram on Saturday night from their Governments a Collective Note explaining in unmistakable terms that England and France, who had placed the Khedive on his throne, were determined to maintain his authority against any attempts to create disorder.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointments of Mr. Richard Temple Rennie, now Judge of her Majesty's Court of for Japan, to be Chief Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan; and of Mr. Nicholas John Hannen, now Crown Advocate of Shanghai, to be Judge of her Majesty's Court of Japan.

News received at Accra is said to confirm the report that two hundred young girls had been murdered by the King of Ashantee for the purpose of mixing their blood with the mortar employed in building a new palace. It is stated that the girls were obtained from some neighbouring tribes, against which raids were made by the King's followers for the purpose of raising the required number of victims.

Under the title of "The New Ceylon," Mr. Joseph Hatton has published (Messrs. Chapman and Hall) a brief history of North British Borneo or Sabah, in respect of which a charter has been granted by her Majesty. Mr. Hatton adduces evidence to show that North Borneo is entitled to be called the "new Ceylon," and he predicts a great future for a land offering so promising a field for Anglo-Saxon enterprise.

The Palestine Exploration Society reports that Lieutenant Conder has returned to Jerusalem, taking with him the results of his first campaign in Eastern Palestine. These are the survey of about 500 square miles of country, the plans, photographs, and special surveys of a great many places of interest, including Heshbon, Amman, and Arak el Emir, the great castle of Hyrcanus. Over 600 names have been collected, 200 miles examined, and several Bible identifications proposed. The great feature of the country just explored is the prodigious number of cromlechs, which are not scattered about, but grouped and referable to certain centres which represent the old sacred places of the primitive inhabitants. In addition to the cromlechs, some very interesting menhirs and ancient stone circles were found. Lieutenant Conder suggests that the "bedstead" of King Og (Deut. iii. 11), which should be "throne," may have been one of these cromlechs.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., in the chair. A silver medal was voted to Mr. John Steel, of Ayr, for assisting to man the life-boat at that port on the occasion of the wreck of the brigantine J. W. Harris during the severe gale of Nov. 22 last; silver medals were also awarded to Mr. Samuel Carr, chief officer of H.M. Coastguard at Ringsend, county Dublin, and to Mr. Daniel Evans, coxswain of the Poolbeg life-boat, in acknowledgment of their long and valuable service in saving life from shipwreck; also to Captain J. Brew, of the steamer Mona, with £5 to his crew. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Major Scott, chairman of the Dover branch, in acknowledgment of intrepid services. Rewards amounting to £440 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the gales of the past month. The sum of £1000 had been received from the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, per Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., for the endowment of their No. 2 Life-Boat, stationed at Tynemouth, and £100 on behalf of their other two boats stationed respectively at Fort Patrick, N.B., and Wexford, Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, held at the General Post Office, on the 10th inst., Mr. Charles Dibdin, the hon. secretary, reported that the fund had experienced more than usual prosperity during the past year; that since the publication of the last report the committee had handed to the National Institution, in addition to a subscription of £100, the sum of £1000 for the endowment of the second Civil Service life-boat, Charles Dibdin, which saved eighteen lives off Tynemouth in October last. It was further stated that the committee desired to raise the necessary funds for the endowment of their third life-boat at Port Patrick, in order that the institution may thereby be relieved of any expense in future in connection with the boats presented by the Fund, Civil Service No. 1, at Wexford, having been endowed in 1879. The boats of the fund have up to the present time attended twenty-seven wrecks, saved five vessels, and 149 lives.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, always mindful to encourage refining tastes, has commissioned M. Gounod to compose a nuptial march for the occasion of Prince Leopold's marriage, which event will possibly take place at Windsor next March. The Queen received Dr. Bradley at Osborne last Saturday, when he kissed hands on his appointment as Dean of Westminster. The Dean, who remained on a visit to her Majesty, performed Divine service on Sunday at Osborne, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster arrived the same day, and had an audience of her Majesty. The right hon. gentleman, with the Dean of Westminster and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, joined the Royal dinner-circle. Mr. Forster and the Dean left on Monday. The Empress Eugénie arrived on Tuesday on a visit to the Queen. Princess Beatrice crossed in the Alberta and met the Empress at Portsmouth, returning with her to Osborne. Lord Carlingford and Lord Rowton have dined with her Majesty; and the Dowager Lady Lisburne has been received by the Queen. Lady Waterpark has arrived as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Messrs. Metzler and Co., of Great Marlborough-street, are, by command of her Majesty, preparing for publication a complete collection of the musical compositions, sacred and secular, of the Prince Consort, the whole being produced under the able supervision of Mr. W. G. Cousins.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales's time since his departure from Sandringham has been busily occupied. After some days' successful shooting through the Windsor coverts, and a good day with Mr. T. Garth's foxhounds at Billingbear Park, his Royal Highness left Cumberland Lodge last Saturday for town. The Prince visited the Duke of Cambridge the same morning, and dined with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne at Kensington Palace. His Royal Highness was present also at an afternoon choral and orchestral concert given at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of the Ring Theatre, Vienna. On Monday the Prince left town on his promised visit to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington at Bradgate Park. His Royal Highness travelled from St. Pancras to Leicester, where he arrived at five o'clock, being received at the railway station by Lord Stamford; a guard of honour of Leicestershire Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Maford, Bart., being in attendance, their band playing the National Anthem. An address was presented by the Mayor, with a request that the Prince would open the new park at Leicester a few months hence. His Royal Highness returned a reply, expressing his gratification at his welcome, and stating that if the claims upon the time of himself and the Princess allowed they would have much satisfaction in being present at the opening and dedication of the Abbey Park. The Prince, with his host, drove off amid the loudest enthusiasm of some thousands of the local people, the route throughout being illuminated. Groby village was especially brilliant in coloured fires; Groby Pool, forty acres in extent, being marked by surrounding lights; the ancient manor-house, too, where Lady Jane Grey lived in 1553, was illuminated. At Bradgate Hall the tenantry were assembled in front of the entrance to give welcome to the Royal guest. On Tuesday morning the Prince and the other guests drove to the ruins of the ancient house which was destroyed by fire by the Countess of Stamford in the early part of the last century. His Royal Highness was also shown Queen Adelaide's oak, under which her Majesty had luncheon when celebrating her fiftieth birthday at Bradgate; and the terrace was pointed out where Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley spent their time previous to their marriage. After some good sport in Blakes Haywood and the adjoining spinneys, the party, of about a dozen guns, lunched in a marquee. Game has been abundant in all the covers.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, attended Divine service, as usual, on Sunday at Sandringham.

Saturday, the 11th of next month, is the day on which the Savage Club hope to entertain his Royal Highness at dinner.

The Prince and Princess have accepted an invitation to be present at a ball to be given by the regiment of the Honourable Artillery Company (of which is Royal Highness is Captain-General and Colonel), on or about Feb. 15, at the head-quarters, Finsbury.

Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, Captain Lord C. Scott, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, with the Cleopatra, Captain Durrant, arrived at Singapore on Monday, and would sail on the 15th inst. for Colombo.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Governor-General of Canada, having for a second time inspected the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, in which they evinced a lively interest, the Marquis of Lorne directed that full reports of the exhibition should be forwarded to the State Department in the Dominion of Canada. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis went to Eastwell last Saturday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, returning to town on Monday. His Excellency sailed in the Allan Line Royal Mail steamer Parisian on Wednesday for Halifax to resume his official duties. His sister, Lady Frances, with her husband, Mr. Balfour, accompanies him. Lady Frances will discharge the duties at the Court at Ottawa until the arrival of the Marchioness of Lorne later in the season. Princess Louise travelled with her husband to Liverpool. From Lime-street railway station they drove in the Mayor's state carriage to the Townhall, where they were entertained at luncheon. Her Royal Highness returned to town after the sailing of the Parisian.

On Monday Prince Leopold took leave of the Queen on his departure for the Continent to visit his bride elect, Princess Hélène of Waldeck, at her German home. His Royal Highness crossed in the Alberta to Portsmouth, where he was met by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who accompanied him to Government House; the Countess of Dornberg receiving her Royal guest. A congratulatory address on the Prince's approaching marriage was presented during the afternoon by a deputation from the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Masonic Lodge; after which his Royal Highness left by special train for town. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Howard Vincent, the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, made a general inspection of Newgate. His Royal Highness left Buckingham Palace in the evening for Dover, en route for Waldeck. The Prince has added his name as patron of the Chelsea Hospital for Women; and Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck have become patronesses, and, with her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Christian, have accepted a portrait album designed to commemorate "Ye Olde English Fayre," which was organised for the benefit of the charity.

The Duke of Cambridge's visit to Lord and Lady Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle was suddenly closed by the death of his friend and private secretary, Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Macdonald, whose funeral the Duke attended

at Thorpe, near Bridlington, on Tuesday. The groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales represented his Royal Highness, and Colonel Greville the Duchess of Cambridge. The Duke returned to town in the evening.

The Empress Eugénie, attended by Madame D'Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, and Captain Bigge, R.A., left Victoria Station on Tuesday for Osborne Cottage.

Levés and Drawingrooms at Dublin Castle will be held on the 31st inst., and Feb. 1, 14, and 15 respectively. The investiture of Lord O'Hagan, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as Knight of St. Patrick will take place in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day.

Marriages are arranged between the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham and Lady Elizabeth Bryan, sister of the present Marquis of Conyngham; between Mr. F. E. G. Astley, Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir John Astley, Bart., and Lady Gertrude Polham, only daughter of the Countess of Yarborough, and sister of the present Earl; and also between Major the Hon. George Napier, son of General Lord Napier of Magdala, and Alice, only daughter of Mr. James Beech, of Brandon Lodge, Coventry, and The Shave, Staffordshire.

A hearty welcome greeted Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye on their home-coming on Monday after their marriage in New York on the 5th ult. On arriving at the Kaye's Arms, Denby Grange, Yorkshire, a torchlight procession was formed by the tenantry, workmen, and inhabitants, and, the horses being unharnessed, the carriage was drawn half a mile to the hall, headed by a brass band. A large family party received the bride and bridegroom.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The annual "New Year's Breakfast to the Destitute," provided at Gray's-yard Ragged Church and Schools, was eaten by about 800 persons on Sunday morning. More than a fourth of these were women. Every Sunday morning wretched wanderers who have not been already sheltered and fed in the casual ward of the workhouse are provided with a free breakfast; but the New-Year's breakfast is a more substantial feast.

The bazaar at the Tabernacle, for completing Mr. Spurgeon's Homes for 500 Fatherless Children, realised, last week, nearly £2000. Goods were sent not only from all parts of this country, but also from the Continent, Africa, Asia, and several of our colonies. The bazaar reopened on Tuesday last for three days.

The annual treat to the little patients in the East London Hospital for Children was given on Monday, and comprised a Punch and Judy show and distribution of toys, as well as presents of clothes to ex-patients, and to some of the children who are now leaving or have recently left the hospital cured. The festivities, which were witnessed by a large number of supporters of the hospital, were enjoyed with the utmost relish by the juvenile audience. Since the establishment of the hospital, fourteen years ago, nearly 100,000 women and children have been treated either as out or in patients. Funds are now urgently needed to increase the accommodation in the out-patient department.

A Christmas treat was given on Monday by the South London Association for Assisting the Blind, at the Clayton Memorial School, York-street, Walworth, to about two hundred persons deprived of sight. The guests were served with a substantial tea. Afterwards a meeting was held, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles White, one of the Lambeth members of the London School Board. In opening the proceedings the chairman gave all a hearty welcome, and addressed words of encouragement to his hearers. He alluded, also, to the efforts the London School Board was making to educate blind children, and that the board had now in their blind schools 103 children. Mr. Edmonds, the hon. secretary, said the association, which was established to assist indigent blind people in various ways, was progressing favourably, and in nine years they had taught 270 blind persons to read by means of embossed types. The chairman next distributed money prizes (given by himself) to the successful competitors in a recent embossed type reading competition. A musical entertainment, in which many of the blind took part, including singing by a blind choir, followed.

The half-yearly election of twenty-five candidates to the benefits of the British Orphan Asylum, and also the annual general court of the governors and subscribers, took place on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel. Canon Rowsell presided. The report stated that the number of pupils in the asylum up to Dec. 31 last was 185, of whom 104 were boys and eighty-one girls, and thirty-nine had been admitted during the past year by the votes of the governors and subscribers. Three boys were entered last Christmas for the Cambridge senior, and nineteen for the junior examination. There was only one failure, and four boys passed in honours. The legacies amounted to about £2232. Twelve boys and thirteen girls were selected from a list of forty-two approved candidates from all parts of the United Kingdom.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., was, on the 9th inst., elected on the Committee of the Empire Club.

Last week 2799 births and 1858 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 28 below, and the latter 23 above, the average numbers.

Miss Margaret Bailey, who lives at Ballygilbert, in the parish of Cairncastle, on the coast of Antrim, between Larne and Glenarm, attained her 111th year on Sunday.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was stated that the gross estimated expenditure for 1882 was £1,811,604. Last year it was £1,234,393, and in 1880 was £1,136,438. The estimated income was £1,288,880.

King Humbert has conferred upon Sir William MacCormac, M.A., F.R.C.S. England, the cross and collar of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his distinguished scientific attainments.

A fine of £112 has been imposed by Mr. Barstow, the magistrate presiding at the Clerkenwell Police Court, upon the owner of eleven houses in St. Pancras, for having neglected to provide sufficient water supply and accommodation for the use of the occupants.

The Rending Town Council have unanimously agreed to grant a site in one of the most central and prominent parts of the town for the proposed monument to the Colonel, officers, and men of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment, who fell at Midwand. Over £800 has been subscribed towards the monument.

At the annual general court of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday returns were presented of the awards made for bravery in saving life from drowning. The gold medal was granted to Major Senior, who rescued six coolies out of a boat's crew immersed in a swiftly-flowing river in India.

A deputation of Hartlepool Liberals waited upon Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, at Rownton Hall, Northallerton, last Saturday, for the purpose of presenting him with a service of silver plate and portraits in oil of himself and Mrs. Bell, at a cost of over £1000, as tokens of the respect in which he is held by his old constituents at Hartlepool. Mr. W. Gray, the president of the Hartlepool Liberal Association, made the presentations.

WORKS OF JOSEF ISRAELS.

An exhibition of some of the most important works of Israels—a large proportion being lent, we believe, from the collection of Mr. J. S. Forbes—is open for a short time at Mr. McLean's Gallery, Haymarket. Included in the gathering is "The Shipwrecked Fisherman"—that sorrowful procession bearing the body of the drowned man, preceded by the widowed mother with her children—which, when in the '62 International Exhibition, first made the master generally known in this country. There are, too, "Grace before Meat," where mother and son, sitting before their bowl of steaming potatoes with eyes closed in reverent prayer, seem to read a lesson of humble contentment that must go straight to all hearts; and "Watching," in which the grey dawn discovers a bereaved mother, her face buried in her hand, and her little girl at her side, mutely comforting her, but turning a wistful look towards the coffin inclosing the body of the bread-winner, that is dimly revealed by a solitary taper. Here, also, are "La Fête de Jean," where the simple incident of a young mother making pancakes, to the wonder and delight of her little son, touches a chord of sweetest, homeliest pathos with the truest art; and "The Sailing Match," children with their toy-boats in the shallows, which is as bright and opalescent as many of the others are sombre and solemn, funeral, and tragic. We have the pathetic again in "The Share of the Poor"—fishermen giving the remains of their take to a crowd of helpless women and children; "Old and Worn Out"—an aged wife mending a much-broken net as her husband lies ill in bed; "The Flitting," and several others. Nor must we forget to mention, for its exquisitely truthful, unaffected sentiment of maternity, the picture of a young mother feeding her baby with a wooden spoon; the protrusion of the mother's upper lip aiding, as it were in sympathy, her little one to master the contents of the clumsy spoon, is a most subtle piece of observation. There are other pictures nearly as remarkable, and a score or so of water-colour drawings, nearly every one with some distinctive charm.

Among the oil-paintings two or three, which evidently belong to an early period of Israels' career, will correct the assumption, if such exists, that the painter was not at first a careful and close imitator of nature, complete as to modelling and comparatively smooth as to execution. The indeterminateness of his later manner—informed and guided, however, by the knowledge he had already acquired—was deliberately adopted in accordance with philosophical principles of art. He resolved that the impression, the emotion, the sentiment should be all in all; no precise representation, no obtrusive accessories, no unbroken shadows, no colour that was not palpitating, and blended in the broken chiaroscuro should interfere with the spectator's apprehension of his thought. His life-long themes—the lowly, hard, perilous life of the poor Schevening fisherfolk—were exactly congenial to such treatment. And how faithfully has he not treated them! What wonder that he should have found more followers than perhaps any other living painter! If his sympathies incline unduly to the dismal and painful, and if his colouring is too black, yet to whom can we compare him as a painter of humble pathos? This exhibition is a timely one, for not a few of Israels' latest works are scarcely worthy of him.

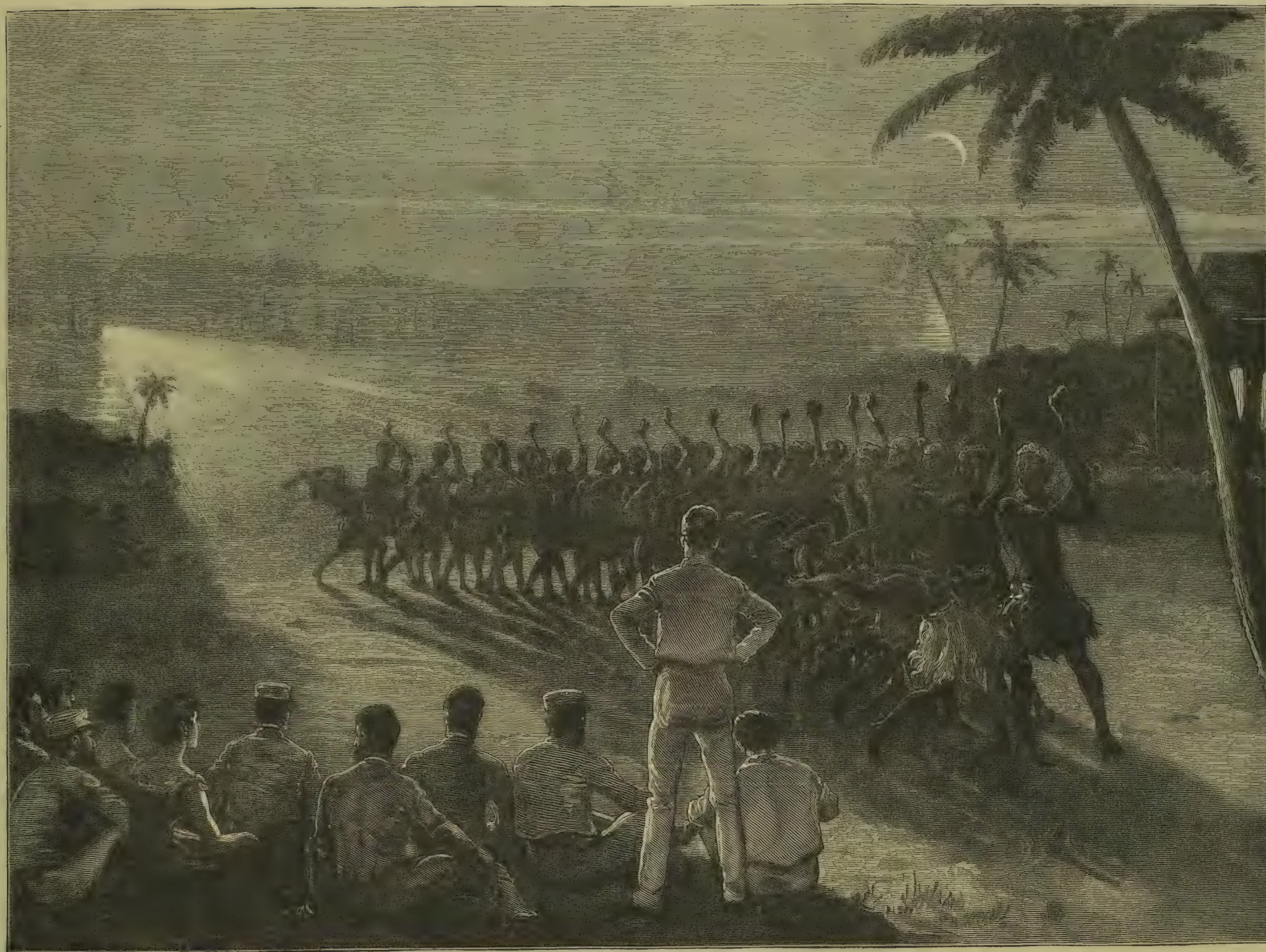
Mr. R. Hunter, solicitor, of the firm of Horne, Hunter, and Birkett, 6, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has been appointed Solicitor to the Post Office, in place of the late Mr. Horace Watson.

The personal estate of the late Mr. Andrew Jardine, of Lawick Castle, Perthshire, and Corrie, Dumfriesshire, has been sworn by one of his executors under the sum of £1,371,000. Mr. Jardine was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., China merchants, London.

Last week's arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada show a slight increase in comparison with those of the preceding week; the total being 269 cattle, 647 sheep, 5084 quarters of beef, 425 carcasses of mutton, and 224 hogs.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 21.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.	
Second Sunday after Epiphany.	St James's, noon.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah lv.; Matt. ix. 1-18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lvii. or lxi.; Acts ix. 1-23.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Blomfield; 3 p.m., Rev. R. Harvey (for Society for the Propagation of the Gospel).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Capel Cure.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. John Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Dances.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Ince; 3 p.m., Canon Barry.	
MONDAY, JAN. 16.	
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly court, noon.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Arncliffe on the Artists of the Eighteenth Century).
London Institution, 9 p.m. (Professor E. Ray Lankester on Scorpions, Terrestrial and Marine).	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Commissioner Miller on a Reform of the Lunacy Laws).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, JAN. 17.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Conservancy of Rivers).	Gresham Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics) (four days).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.	Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.
	Heatham Asylum for Fatherless Children; elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.	
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.	Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
William I., King of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany, 1871.	Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," &c.).
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Wenley on Banking in Scotland).	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Hulme on the Relation of Botanical Science to Ornamental Art).
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), 7 p.m.	Public Analysts' Society, anniversary, 6 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Winter Blythe and J. Carter Bell).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. H. S. Cumming and Thomas Morgan).	East India Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Waterston on Indian and Foreign Silver Productions, &c.).
THURSDAY, JAN. 19.	
New Moon, 4.35 p.m.	Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Street on Foundations).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Moseley on Corals).	Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. D. Headlam on Disestablishment).
London Institution, 7 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Arncliffe on the French School of David, and its influence).
Antiquaries Society, 8.30 p.m.	Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. C. F. Cross, S. J. Bevan, A. Higgins, and W. N. Hartley).	Naturalists' Club, 7 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Maw on the Crocus; papers by Mr. Percy Liden and Rev. G. Henslow).	
FRIDAY, JAN. 20.	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Murray, a dictionary evening).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Hugginson Coates, 9 p.m.).	Wolverhampton Poultry Show (three days).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. P. E. Massey on Architectural Inconsistencies).	United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Col. H. Blundell on British Military Power).
SATURDAY, JAN. 21.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauer on Beethoven).	Oscar II., King of Sweden, born, 1829.



THE SAILOR PRINCES AT FIJI: WAR-DANCE BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—SEE PAGE 33.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PERCY SCOTT, R.N.



THE LORD MAYOR PRESENTING A BUST TO ALDERMAN SIR F. TRUSCOTT, FOR THE CITY OF LONDON ART SOCIETY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



A SOLDIERS' THEATRE AT WOOLWICH: PANTOMIME AT THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN FIJI.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, R.N., of H.M.S. Inconstant, for two sketches of the native ceremonies and festivities in the Fiji Islands, in honour of the arrival of the sons of the Prince of Wales, on Sept. 3, their Royal Highnesses being midshipmen on board H.M.S. Bacchante, one of the squadron commanded by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, in a cruise round the world. One of Lieutenant Percy Scott's sketches, which was engraved and published in our Journal last week, represented a Chief of the Fiji nation, Prince Ratu, son of the ex-King Thakombau, performing the final incantation to consecrate the bowl of yangona, or fermented juice of the chewed kava root, which he is about to offer to the English guests. This took place in the open air, on the ground between Government House, at Levuka, and the seashore, beyond which the squadron lay at anchor. Many of the natives were assembled, their faces painted scarlet, brown, and blue; the European residents were also collected to see the grand spectacle. They formed a semicircle, facing the sea; to the right were the Governor, Mr. Des Vœux, the Admiral, Prince Albert Victor (or Edward) of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, and the officers of the squadron; to the left were the native Chiefs and people. We have already described the process of concocting the favourite Fiji beverage, and the manner of its consecration and presentation to the European visitors. "Next came," says our correspondent, "the offering of presents, including everything good and costly that the islands produce. The most interesting part of the entertainment was in the evening, when the Meke-Meke or native dance was performed. The scene was rendered perfect by a broad beam of electric light from the Inconstant being cast across the plain. The effect of the appearance of the dancers, who kept a perfect semicircle, wheeling in and out of the bright rays, was weird and strange to an extraordinary degree. The graceful waving of the arms, with the swaying over of every body at the same moment, till the hands nearly touched the ground, was truly beautiful. As an exhibition of elasticity and suppleness of limb, grace, and exactness of time, the dancing of these Fiji men beat anything I ever saw at an opera ballet. Such a corps de ballet would make a fortune in Europe. Of course, the dancers had a great advantage in being encumbered with little clothing. What they wore hung like a fringe round their loins, and swayed from side to side with every movement of the wearer. For more than an hour the pace never slackened. Imperceptibly those who became tired fell out of the ranks and were relieved by fresh dancers. In return for his politeness to us, we entertained King Thakombau at luncheon on board the Inconstant. Looking at this tall, really handsome, dignified old man, it was difficult to realise that not many years ago he was a cruel and ruthless cannibal. Frightful stories are told of his atrocities; among others, that he with his own hand killed his mother and several other wives of his father, at the old chief's funeral. The stone on which his victims used to be dashed, the inclosures in which they were imprisoned, and the ovens in which they were baked alive, are still intact. Thakombau himself avers that, for seven or eight years, he has not once had a taste of the forbidden dainty, human flesh. It is to be hoped this is true; for the old man is, at any rate outwardly, a Christian. He is a clever old fellow, and policy, no doubt, had a great deal to do with his conversion. It is curious that most of these Fiji chiefs are fine, tall, noble-looking men, very superior to the bulk of the nation. I have heard no theory to account for this difference, except that some ascribe it to good feeding. The Fiji Islands have made wonderful progress, since 1876, in civilisation and prosperity under British rule."

Our readers will perhaps recollect that the same correspondent, Lieutenant Percy Scott, furnished to the *Illustrated London News* of March 12 last year a capital drawing of the grotesque nautical festival and ceremonial at "Crossing the Line," as performed by the non-commissioned officers and seamen of H.M.S. Inconstant. It was engraved and published as an Extra Supplement to this Journal.

The election of a Scotch representative Peer to fill the vacancy in the House of Lords caused by the death of the Earl of Airli took place at Holyrood, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, when Lord Polwarth was elected by a large majority, twenty-six votes being recorded on his behalf, as against five for Lord Lindsay, and two for Lord Northesk.

Sir John Holker, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General in the late Administration, has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Justice Lush as a member of the Court of Appeal. In departing from time-honoured traditions and conferring one of the highest prizes open to the Bar on a staunch political opponent, Mr. Gladstone has shown a praiseworthy desire to consult the interests of the public.

Extra Supplement.

THE LATE MR. G. E. STREET, R.A.

The funeral of this distinguished architect, in Westminster Abbey, was attended, with every sign of personal esteem, and of regret for his death, by many of his professional brethren, and by personages of social or official rank. Mr. George Edmund Street, whose Portrait is now presented in the Engraving for our Extra Supplement, was born at Woodford, Essex, in 1824, and educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell. His architectural studies were begun under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and completed under the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, with whom he remained five years. Like his master, Mr. Street adopted the Gothic style in the buildings he designed, and the numerous essays and lectures which he has written upon architecture have all been directed to illustrate the history and principles and promote the progress of that style. His principal literary efforts are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages," 1855; and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," 1865. Mr. Street has for many years been largely engaged in the work of erecting and restoring churches and other ecclesiastical buildings all over the country. To mention only the most prominent among his architectural works, he was the architect of the Cuddesden Theological College, of the new chapel and school-rooms of Uppingham College, and of new churches at Bournemouth, Garden-street, Westminster; St. Philip and St. James's, Oxford; St. John's, Torquay; All Saints', Clifton; St. Saviour's, Eastbourne, St. Margaret's, Liverpool; and St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington. Among his restorations may be noticed the churches of Eccleshall, Wantage, Uffington, in Berks, and Stone, in Kent, and Jesus College Chapel, Oxford. He was also the architect of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres's house at Dunelm. Perhaps his most considerable work in church building was the erection of the nave of Bristol Cathedral in the Early English style. He was engaged upon the restoration of the nave and building of a new choir in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and on building a new synod-house in connection with the Cathedral for the Irish Church. But in London Mr. Street's reputation as architect for this gigantic undertaking in 1863, after a competition in which the most famous architects of the day, including Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. E. M. Barry, took part. Although a great deal still requires to be done before the interior of the building is finished, the outer shell is fairly complete, and the public are able to judge of the imposing effect which the New Law Courts will present as they are approached from the Strand. Mr. Street was appointed in 1850 diocesan architect to the diocese of Oxford, and he subsequently filled similar posts in the dioceses of York, Ripon, and Winchester. He was a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, of which he has been Vice-President, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of other societies. In 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and was advanced to be a Royal Academician on June 29, 1871. He was also a member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Vienna and a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Our Engraving of the Portrait of Mr. Street is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

ALDERMAN SIR F. TRUSCOTT.

The City of London Society of Artists, of which the Lord Mayor of London is President, has commemorated the assistance that it received two years ago from Alderman Sir Francis Truscott, then Lord Mayor, by presenting him with a marble bust of himself. The sculptor, Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., has liberally given this bust to the Council of the Society; and it is regarded as a work of art not unworthy of the donors, as well as a good likeness of the person represented, who is attired in his official robes as Lord Mayor. In front of the pedestal is a medallion bearing the City arms. Our Illustration shows the scene, on Wednesday week, in the saloon of the Mansion House, when the present Lord Mayor, on behalf of the Society, performed the ceremony of presenting this bust to Sir F. Truscott. The Lady Mayoress and Lady Truscott were present, and many of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, with the officers of the Corporation, and the leading members of the City of London Society of Artists. Mr. N. E. Green, Chairman of that Society, and Mr. E. W. Parkes, honorary secretary, took part in these proceedings. A soirée of the Society is to be held at the Mansion House, at an early date.

PANTOMIME AT A SOLDIER'S THEATRE.

The Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich are not devoid of accommodation for the performance of amateur theatrical entertainments, in which some of the officers and privates are remarkably clever. Their Christmas Pantomime this year, like that which is exhibited at Covent Garden, was founded upon a combination of the two nursery legends of "Bo-Peep" and "Little Boy Blue." Its drollery was undeniable and irresistible; and the hearty enjoyment that it yielded both to the performers and to the audience was freely acknowledged. The ludicrous figures shown in our Illustration, with their preposterous costume, set off by the habitual ease and freedom of bearing in military men, had a very piquant effect. "Little Boy Blue" here appears making an irreverent gesture of farewell defiance, before running away, to the indignation of an elderly couple whose trust he has shamefully betrayed, leaving their "sheep in the meadow, their cows in the corn."

A YEAR'S BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

In the course of the fifty-two weeks that ended on Dec. 31 last there were 132,674 births recorded as having happened in London, the population concerned being estimated at 3,829,751 in the middle of 1881.

The birth-rate for the past year is 34.8, that for 1880 having been 36.2 for every thousand inhabitants. The births show an excess of 51,602 over the registered deaths. This number, therefore, represents the natural increase of the population of London in the past year, the area concerned extending from Hampstead in the north to Sydenham in the south, and from Woolwich in the east to Hammersmith in the west, in all about 122 square miles.

The deaths of 81,072 persons were recorded in London in the past year, and this total is far below those of the three previous years. In the past year, 16,847 deaths took place in workhouses, hospitals, and other public institutions; 5538 were inquired into before coroners, and 3026 deaths were due to violence, the latter being considerably over the total of the previous year. There were 19,575 deaths recorded of infants under one, and 16,905 took place at 60 and upwards. In 1880 smallpox was fatal in 475 instances; this number has risen to 2371 for the past year, recent weekly returns of the Registrar General now showing considerable improvement. Measles were far more fatal in the past year than in the previous one, the total rising from 1501 to 2533. Fatal cases of scarlet fever declined from 3073 to 2108; on the other hand, fevers of other types have risen from 886 to 1195. Diphtheria shows a rise from 541 to 654. In 1880 there were 3438 deaths by whooping cough; in 1881 the number was 1961.

The Registrar-General states in his last annual report—namely, that which deals with the year 1879—that 33,477 marriages were recorded in London. This total includes 28,294 which took place in church, while 5183 were of Nonconformists.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Messrs. Trübner and Co. publish a statistical return issued by the Government printer of New South Wales, showing the relative positions and aggregate importance of the Australasian colonies at the close of 1880. The most densely populated of these colonies, as well as the most important from this point of view of the population, is Victoria, which, with an area of 87,884 square miles, has 850,343 inhabitants; New South Wales, with 810,937 square miles, has 720,016 inhabitants; and Tasmania, with only 26,215 square miles, has the comparatively large population of 113,615 people. The remaining colonies are South Australia, with 903,690 square miles, and 264,424 inhabitants; Queensland, with 369,520 square miles, and 221,964 inhabitants; Western Australia, with 1,024,000 square miles, and only 29,019 inhabitants; and New Zealand, with 105,342 square miles, and 474,296 inhabitants. The total population of all the colonies with their enormous extent is only 2,673,707 people, or less than that of London alone. It will be seen that the largest in extent are Western Australia and South Australia, which indeed are nearly twice as large as all the rest, including New Zealand, put together. The largest revenue is raised in New South Wales, where it is £4,904,230, as compared with £4,621,282 in Victoria. These two latter colonies, which are by far the most important commercially speaking, run each other very close in the aggregate of their trade. During 1880 the imports and exports of Victoria were valued at £14,556,891 and £15,954,559, and those of New South Wales at £13,950,075 and £15,525,138.

Mr. A. S. Kinnear, Q.C., who was recently appointed to the judgeship in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Lord Curriehill, was formally installed into office on Tuesday, and will sit under the title of Lord Kinnear.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The CURATORSHIP of the ANTIQUE SCHOOL is now VACANT. Hours of attendance Nine a.m. to Four p.m., and Five to seven p.m. Salary, £250 a year. Painters or Sculptors only are eligible. Applications, stating age, &c., and testimonials to be addressed to "The Secretary," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, on or before JAN. 21.

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THE FAIRIE

THE LATE MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH.

The death of this gentleman, in his seventy-seventh year, was announced last week. He was a native of Manchester; and it is not many weeks since he was entertained with a complimentary dinner, presided over by the Mayor of that city, and attended by many admirers of his literary talent and of his social character. William Harrison Ainsworth, the eldest son of a Manchester attorney, was educated in the Manchester Grammar School, and was articled to his father's profession in his youth. But, at a very early age, he wrote, and determined to devote himself to literature. In 1834 appeared the first of his more popular novels, "Rookwood," in which the highwayman Dick Turpin makes a conspicuous figure. Its success was very great, owing in great measure to the spirit with which the famous ride to York was described. He then turned his attention to Jack Sheppard; and at the beginning of 1839 the first number of his novel relating to that notorious burglar appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*. "Jack Sheppard" was read with avidity by the vulgar and silly; and several different versions of it were played on the stage, one of them, an opera, with Mr. Rodwell's spirited and pretty music. The illustrative sketches contributed to the story by George Cruikshank did something to increase this popularity. But the voice of criticism was not silent in regard to the deleterious effect which such tales might produce; and Mr. Ainsworth having reason to fear that "Rookwood" and "Jack Sheppard" might serve as a stimulus to crime, abandoned what had come to be known as the robber school of romance. In 1840 he succeeded Dickens as editor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, but retired from the post at the end of the following year, to establish the magazine issued under his own name. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Meanwhile he had begun that long series of historical romances, on which his fame chiefly rests—"Crichton," "Guy Fawkes," "Old St. Paul's," the "Miser's Daughter," "Windors Castle," "St. James's," "Lancashire Witches," "The Star Chamber," "The Flitch of Bacon," "Ovingdean Grange," "The Constable of the Tower," "The Lord Mayor of London," "Cardinal Pole," "John Law," and other stories of past times in England. In 1854, Mr. Ainsworth became the proprietor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, in which one of his sketches, "The Spendthrift," was originally published. He had also considerable talent as a writer of verse. In early life, under the *nom de plume* of "Cheviot Tichebourne," he brought out a volume of songs, dedicating them to Charles Lamb. Many pieces in verse are scattered over his prose with excellent effect; but the best proof of his poetical gifts is to be found in his "Combat of the Thirty," founded upon the old Breton legend. Mr. Ainsworth married a daughter of Mr. Ebers, the publisher, and was at one time connected with the publishing trade.

The portrait is from a photograph taken about ten or twelve years since, by the London Stereoscopic Company.



THE LATE MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH, NOVELIST.

up with barrels of provisions and water, and with the baggage of the crews to be put on board the ten light-ships; besides which we had several large buoys on our foredeck. The crew of a light-ship consists of a master, a mate, three lamp-keepers, and eleven seamen, seven of the seamen on board, while four are on shore; the master or mate has one month on board and one on shore; the seamen two months on board and one on shore. During their stay on shore, they are employed on certain days in the week about the wharf at Blackwall.

The first light we called at was the Mucking, a pile light-house, connected with the shore by a long bridge, the keepers living in cottages. The next light was the Chapman, also a pile lighthouse, which we relieved. We then started for the Nore Light-ship. Before reaching it an incident took place which shows the uncertainty of the work. The master of a smack, running past us, gave the information that the West Ouse buoy was adrift. After relieving the Nore Light-ship, which we went alongside of, the weather being fine, we made for the West Ouse buoy, and found it waterlogged and considerably deranged. It had been run into by some ship. The buoy was first capsized; a man, jumping on it, made a tackle fast; it was then hoisted on deck by a derrick from the foremast. It proved to be very much damaged, being bulged in and knocked out of shape. A temporary buoy was painted and rigged up,

and was put overboard in its place, the whole thing being done in a wonderfully short time.

We then proceeded to the Mouse and Girdler Light-ships, which were relieved by boats. An exciting scene is that of relieving a light-ship by night, which was done in two instances, the Tongue and the Princes Channel. The former, the subject of our illustration, has two fixed lights—a high, white light, visible ten miles, and a low, red light, visible four miles. On a very dark night it is difficult to perceive exactly how the light-ship is lying, as very little can be seen for the blinding glare from the lantern making a band of reflected brightness on the water like molten silver. The word is passed forward to tell the crew of the light-ship to show a light over their quarter; we then creep up cautiously to the windward quarter. A rope is thrown from the steam-ship to the crew of the light-ship, who are standing ready to catch and make it fast. A boat is then lowered from the light-ship, bringing a rope to our quarter (the steam-ship) for the relieving boats to haul backwards and forwards on. Then begins the work of getting provisions, water, coal, &c., into the boats. Down in the fore-castle of the light-ship the crews are getting their things ready for the transfer. After everything is got on board, the boats are hoisted up; the order is given to let go, and we leave the new crew to their two months' lonely watch. The whole business of the relief only occupied about an hour, as everybody seemed thoroughly used to the work.

After relieving the Princes Channel we brought up for the night. At daybreak we started for the Kentish Knock and the Galloper, two of the most exposed lights. Sometimes, in bad weather, they are unable to approach these light-ships for days. The master of the Galloper says the biggest sea he had ever seen broke on board one night during the recent gales. He says he thought at first the light-ship would ride over it, but it came curling on, and the light-ship, dipping her nose, took it all, filling her deck with water, and carrying things overboard. There were two men up in the lantern, and the sea reached them, and filled their sea-boats. She was riding at the time with 175 fathoms of cable out.

All light-ships are moored with mushroom anchors; some with single cables, others with what is called a span; that is, two anchors laid down, with a long stretch of cable between them, the light-ship riding by a sixty fathom cable from the centre. From the Galloper we made for Harwich, passing the Bell Buoy, with its melancholy clanging at dark. A similar buoy, the Swin, is represented in our illustration, showing the method of mooring them. The sinkers vary from ten to thirty cwt., with a chain three times the depth at high water. We left Harwich at daybreak for the Swin Middle Light-ship. From there we passed on to the Maplin, which is a pile lighthouse, built on the Maplin sand. The sketches are illustrations of the exterior, and the kitchen of the Maplin Lighthouse. On reaching the East Ouse Gas Buoy, we found that it had gone out. We lowered a boat, and one of the crew climbing up, lighted it again. This buoy was filled with gas, lasting to burn about a month; the gas is brought down by one of the boats in tanks. We reached the Nore at dark on Saturday evening and brought up for the night; then steamed up to Blackwall on Sunday morning. The work of the relief of the ten lights had been done in three days.

A SNOWSTORM IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The vast plains of Turkestan, and of the Russian dominions east of the Caspian and around the Sea of Aral, afford pasturage to numerous herds of cattle and horses, tended by the hardy natives of the country, whose long whips, plied with surprising skill, as they gallop beside the mob of half-



FOOTBALL: A MAUL IN GOAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

wild, gregarious animals, suffice to control their movements. In the sketch, by a Russian artist, which we have engraved, two herdsmen are seen driving some horses at a furious pace in quest of shelter from a snowstorm of terrific severity, which sweeps like the waves of a tempestuous sea over this desolate tract of land, and threatens soon to cover its whole expanse with a deep layer of snow, hiding every mark of the path to be followed across the wilderness for hundreds of leagues. They have much need to reach the nearest village or cluster of Turcoman tents before darkness and fatigue deprive them of the power of travelling further; and there are signs in the sky that the storm will presently assail them with increased force and fury. In the presence of such dangers, it has been observed, the most untameable horses show a singular docility and a willing dependence on man to conduct them in safety. This is not the result of domesticated habits, but of a natural instinct peculiar to certain kinds of animals, which seem to recognise human superiority of intelligence, though not always disposed, when free from distressing fears, to obey human command.

FOOTBALL: A MAUL IN GOAL.

The abuse or excess of a good and wholesome practice may justly be deplored, but should not prejudice the uninitiated mind against its discreet and proper use. Much has been said of late, and probably with some reason, against the real dangers of incurable bodily hurt that are said to be incurred in certain modes and movements of the mimic strife at football. It seems that the worst of these are to be referred to the liability, in a handling scrimmage, under the Rugby Union rules, of players falling upon each other's chests or stomachs, perhaps with the knee, which is not unlikely to inflict a fatal injury. Broken arms, or the breaking of the collar-bone, as frequently happens, by the shock of a fall, or of an encounter, received with the outstretched arm, cannot be otherwise than inconvenient, and a serious interruption to the studies of public schoolboys, or to the business of young men already placed out in the world. But these accidents do not kill or permanently disable for life; and, though a kick on the shins is extremely painful, the risk of it should deter no valiant youth from taking his due part in a manly social exercise, admirably suited to call forth those sterling moral qualities—self-devotion, quick resolve and prompt decision, courageous instant action, persistency, endurance, and the habit of combination with others for a common purpose. The game of football, in short, has been wisely approved, by the almost unanimous verdict of English public school men, masters, boys, and "old boys," as the best of disciplinary sports and pastimes, with a view to the improvement of the mind—that is to say, the will and spirit, which does not grow strong by book-learning—as much as to that of bodily strength and vigour. We presume that most readers who understand this game at all have acquainted themselves with the merits of the controversy between the respective partisans of the Rugby Union system and that of the Football Association. Those who desire precise information upon the subject may consult the chapter in Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's recently-published "Book of Sports and Pastimes." With regard to the particular moment and situation of the game shown in our Artist's drawing, "A Maul in Goal," those who have never played, including the mothers, sisters, aunts, and female cousins of enthusiastic players, will require a few words of explanation. The ball is said to be "in goal" when it has been kicked by one side clear over the cross-bar of the opponents' side, from the middle field of play. The opponents, to whom the goal belongs, of course take possession of the ball; their adversaries run inside the goal to deprive them of it, and there is a free wrestle between the contending parties. The holder of the ball endeavours to run off with it, that he may carry or kick it to the goal of the other side. His antagonists try to lay hands upon it, while yet in his grasp, and to "touch it down," so as to make it fall to the ground and stop rolling, when it is pronounced to be "dead." This is a critical event of the game, and one that fully justifies the vehement exertions of the stout young fellows seen in our illustration; three of them grappling together on the trampled turf, while others, with linked arms, form a circle around the holder of the ball, to prevent him from breaking out and running away with it, if he should elude the grasp of his wrestling foes.

NEW BOOKS.

Measure importance by size, and the two bulky volumes entitled *Memoirs of Count Miot de Melito*: edited by General Fleischmann (Sampson Low and Co.), must be of almost incalculable importance. At any rate, they are extremely interesting, and they can scarcely fail to repay the trouble, if there be any to modify the pleasure, of perusal. The original French has been rendered into perfectly readable and even agreeable English by that well-known and highly appreciated firm of translators, Mrs. Cashe Hoey and Mr. John Lillie. General Fleischmann, the editor, as Count Miot's son-in-law, could not be better recommended as regards credentials; and the friendship which existed between Count Miot and Joseph Bonaparte, successively King of Naples and of Spain, invests the memoirs with an additional charm. It may be well to whet the reader's appetite with a slight sketch of Count Miot de Melito's personal history. He was born at Versailles, in 1762; he occupied a position in the ministry of foreign affairs in 1794; he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1795; he was thus brought into communication with General Bonaparte in 1796, in which year he had to undertake a difficult mission to Corsica, where he commenced his affectionate intimacy with Joseph Bonaparte. He was recalled in 1797 from the embassy to which he had been appointed at Turin; he went to Paris, then to the Hague, and soon afterwards back again to Paris to fill the office of Secretary-General to the Ministry of War; and, at the date of what is known as "the Constitution of the year VIII." in 1800, he became a member of the so-called Tribunal. In September, 1800, he was appointed by the First Consul a Councillor of State. Another year or so elapsed and he was again sent on a mission to Corsica, which he found in a deplorable condition, and from which he returned to Paris in November, 1802. Then it was that he received in privacy from Joseph Bonaparte an exposition of the boundlessly ambitious views which were cherished by the First Consul. In January, 1806, the author was sent by Napoleon, who had then become Emperor of the French, to join Joseph Bonaparte at Naples and afterwards in Spain. It was on leaving Naples that the author was created Comte de Melito by King Joseph, who was abdicating the throne of Naples for that of Spain, in 1808. In July, 1813, when Spain was irrevocably lost to France, the author took up his residence, in a sort of exile, with ex-King Joseph at Morfontaine, and occupied his time chiefly in those literary pursuits which he continued at Paris, when the star of the Bonapartes had set, in 1818, and which ultimately obtained for him in 1835 "the honour of being made a member of the Institute." The personal recollections of such a man, whose

vicissitudes were so striking and whose opportunities were so great for observing the conduct of men in high places and the course of memorable events, are necessarily instructive as well as deeply interesting; but it is a question whether the reader will not derive the greatest pleasure from the descriptions which are given of various places in the different countries wherein the author became a sojourner. From the historical point of view, great advantage may be gained from collating the memoirs with those of Madame de Rémusat, with "The Marriages of the Bonapartes," and with the many similar works which have lately been published.

The series of volumes devoted to the commemoration of "English men of letters" could not, of course, do without a notice of "the opium-eater," and, no doubt, *De Quincey*: by David Masson (Macmillan and Co.), is an instance of the right man in the right place, in respect both of the subject handled and the handler of the subject; but it is probable that, with the exception of the "Confessions," which have now lost all their novelty, and the "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts," which is a piece of humour scarcely "understood of the people," there is nothing in the life or writings of De Quincey which is likely to have much attraction for the ordinary reader, who has, perhaps, picked up all that he cares to know from reviews of Mr. Page's elaborate publication. That De Quincey belonged to an ancient family which "came over with Richard Conqueror;" that he resuscitated the nobiliary "de," which his ancestors had dropped; that he was not born at the country-house of Greenhay, but in Manchester itself; that he was of insignificant physique but notable intellect; that he ran away from school, and became a temporary vagrant; that his vagrancy led to his romantic and touching intimacy with his gentle "Anne of Oxford-street;" that he lived on close terms of friendship with Wordsworth at the Lakes; that he took to opium with such results as he has himself described; that, notwithstanding his weakly constitution, and the way in which he tried it, he lived, perhaps by his very opium-eating, to the great age of seventy-four or more; and that he won, by mere magazine-writing, or by little else, a reputation equal to that of great poets, historians, philosophers, metaphysicians, and theologians, is as much as anybody need care to know about him. So much, and a great deal more, if it should seem desirable, may be learned very pleasantly from Mr. Masson's book, in which there are specimens of De Quincey's style and some very noteworthy remarks about it.

Illustrations are sometimes but an ornamental accompaniment of letterpress, and letterpress is sometimes but a subventual accompaniment of illustrations, and in *The Prince and the Pauper*: by Mark Twain (Chatto and Windus), it would seem as if the latter arrangement had been intended. For there are nearly 200 illustrations, some of them excellent, representing such persons and places and incidents, with costumes and other appurtenances, as may be supposed to have been characteristic of England, and of London especially, in the reign of Edward VI.; and the letterpress is really little more than a running commentary upon the illustrations. Both illustrations and letterpress seemed to have been conceived in a partly funny and partly serious strain; but the fun is by no means so full of drollery as the name of the gentleman who is responsible for the letterpress might lead us to expect. He professes to have written a tale; and there is, indeed, a sort of story, very wild and extravagant. It tells how a poor boy, ragged and starving and forlorn, who has been taught to read and has learned thereby to dream impossible dreams, changes clothes and condition with the child who is afterwards Edward VI., so that the young Prince finds out from sad experience what are the troubles, sorrows, sufferings, and misdeeds of his subjects, high and low, rich and poor, especially the low and poor, and is thus moulded and fashioned into the exceptionally and almost incredibly wise and humane young King that the successor of Henry VIII. is generally represented to have been. The "tale" is for "young people of all ages," and it is calculated to gratify them in no small degree, though they may be unable fully to appreciate the irony and the facetiousness of many an observation, many a piece of high-flown language, and many a strange situation.

Whatever may be the value, and it is probably inestimable, of the volumes which have been for some time in course of publication under the general title of "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," there is no doubt that, as the lately published second volume of *The Revolution*: by H. A. Taine, D.C.L., Oxon (Sampson Low and Co.), will serve to prove, the long intervals that elapse between the dates of issuing the several parts devoted to treatment of one subject, the minuteness of handling, the desultory style of writing, the peculiar position taken up by the writer as an historical reviewer of events, and the multiplicity of bewildering foot-notes, with the amiable intention of elucidating the text, are by no means calculated to keep interest alive. M. Taine has occupied the whole of the present volume with an account of the "Jacobin Conquest," that is to say, of the ascendancy attained by "the party of the guillotine," of the way in which that ascendancy was gained, and of the sort of people by whom it was gained, people who are said to have been "born out of social decomposition like mushrooms out of compost." M. Taine commenced his work in a state of mind which is likely to render what he has written more interesting to the philosophical inquirer than to the ordinary run of readers who bring to the perusal of historical works a certain kind of political opinions and preconceptions; he had not a single political principle to bless himself with when he undertook the task he is gradually accomplishing; he was, in fact, searching for some basis upon which to build up for himself a set of political ideas, and he declares that the only definite conclusion he has yet arrived at is that "human society, especially a modern society, is a vast and complicated thing." Practical persons will probably lose all patience at such a declaration as this, and will feel inclined to put the philosopher's work aside unread, murmuring that it needed no Taine to tell them so plain a truism, after he had taken years of labour to discover it. They will be wrong, however; for, if they can only find time for the study, they will have to confess that a scholar and a thinker, whilst making a minute analysis for his own edification, has put the story of the French Revolution before them in a manner which they will find very novel and instructive, however hackneyed they may have considered the subject, and however familiar with it they may have thought themselves to be.

Delightful, indeed, both for old and young, instructive, entertaining, and even awe-striking, such are the marvels it unfolds, and the evidences it offers of some great, invisible power working its will among the productions of Nature, is the volume entitled *Freaks and Marvels of Plant Life*: by M. O. Cooke, M.A., LL.D. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), a volume which it were well to distribute broadcast among the youth of the land. Perhaps it is little more than a compilation from the works of Darwin and other original observers and speculators, and from papers communicated by high authorities to various scientific journals abroad, as well as at home; but it is not on that account a whit the less useful and charming to the extent of fascination. There are nearly a

hundred illustrations, moreover, not only attractive and ornamental, but wonderfully helpful from the explanatory point of view; and let it be added that there is an index. In the volume the inquirer may read about "carnivorous" plants, sun-dews, fly-traps, butterworts, and pitcher-plants; about the "gyration of plants," about "heliotropism," or the tendency to turn towards the sun, about "twining" and "climbers," about "sensitive" plants, about the "sleep" of plants, about "meteoric" plants, and about interesting peculiarities too numerous to mention, providing an inexhaustible stock of marvels for the intelligent mind to examine, rejoice over, and ponder upon with reverence. Of the curious "snake-nut," of "giants" among trees, of the "luminosity" attributed to certain flowers, and of "mystic" plants, the volume contains notice enough to awaken a longing for much more information, and enough to make an enthusiastic reader follow the example of the great Linnaeus, who, at sight and smell of the lovely English gorse, fell then and there upon his knees and thanked God who had graciously spared him for the enjoyment of a thing so beautiful.

A very pleasant company, to judge from the group portrayed upon the frontispiece, must have been gathered together to take part in the experiences recorded in *Our Mission to the Court of Morocco*: by Philip Durham Trotter, Captain 93rd Highlanders (Edinburgh: David Douglas), a large, handsome volume, well and freely illustrated, containing an appendix, an index, a map, and all, in fact, that is necessary for perfection and conducive to the comfort of the reader and the intelligibility of the narrative. It is a matter for regret, perhaps, that, to adopt the author's own estimate of time, the account given should refer to a mission undertaken so long ago as 1880; but it is a matter for still greater regret that the publication of the account has been so long delayed by reason of a fever contracted by the author amid the scenes he has described in his book or "in that valuable but pestilential possession of her Majesty, the Rock of Gibraltar." Better late than never, at any rate, is a saying which may be fairly applied to so agreeable and interesting a work, though there may be a few readers who will be inclined to wish occasionally that the author had not entered upon his undertaking with so evident a determination to play the part of the "funny man." The head of the mission was Sir John Drummond Hay, K.C.B.; and Miss Hay, presumably his daughter, who accompanied the expedition and had taken upon herself the duty of collecting plants for Sir Joseph Hooker, was the cause, in consequence of her occupation and the attendance she required therein, why some of the most attractive portions of the narrative came to be written. A list of the plants she collected during the pilgrimage from Tangier to Fez appears in the appendix, and that fact alone will be sufficient to recommend the volume to botanical enthusiasts. It is not everybody who is aware that the sweet-smelling mignonette is indigenous to Morocco, whence it was imported first into France, and thence, in 1742, into England. So, at least, says our author, who saw it growing wild, "though the scent is not so strong as the garden species at home." The mission had no very startling adventures, but they saw, did, and suffered enough to render the story worth recording. The mission took with them a telephone and a set of heliographic instruments as a present to the Sultan; and some of the most amusing parts of the narrative have reference thereto, to a phonograph, and to the photographic apparatus which one of the mission carried about with him. For all these inventions it seems to have been a general impression among the Moors that Satan himself had taken out a patent, transferring his rights to the diabolical race of Christians.

Interesting as all accounts of life in France from the years 1774 to 1814 inclusive must be, we yet do not remember having read a more pleasingly told narrative of French Society during that period than the one Lady Jackson gives us in her last book, *The French Court* (Bentley), in two volumes. In its pretty bright binding, with the appropriate lilies of France and Napoleonic violets, and the succinct and flowing narrative inside, rivaling successfully the prepossessing exterior, this book cannot fail to be an attractive one; and we welcome it the more joyfully at this period of the year when the shortened daylight gives us lengthened evenings to spend with books—man's best companions. With the exception of a few errors of style, such as a frequent interpolation of French phrases, sometimes in italics, sometimes placed between quotation marks, too thickly strewn the path of the narrative; the reiteration of the adjective "poor" before the names of many of the chief personages mentioned; also faulty punctuation, or occasionally a false construction of sentence, the book is well written. While only professing to touch on political questions and characters, so far as they bore on the social life of the Court, the writer gives many vivid little sketches of Messieurs Necker, Turgot, De Vergennes, the Abbé Vermond, and others, which are essential to the full appreciation of a public or political character. Then, as now, giddy fashion, utilising an event as it utilises a favourite, and seizing every pretext for new designs, christened the enormous and elaborate head-dresses then in vogue "Selon le circonstance," and a "Ques à cos?" gave way before a "Coiffure à l'économie du siècle," to be replaced in its turn by one "à la jardinière" or "à l'Anglomane," as the caprice of the Queen suggested for the moment. It is distinctly a matter of question whether the epithets "A British heroine," "courageous," and "high-spirited" are applicable to that extremely rash and injudicious British lady, who, being inspired with the idea of an anti-agitation head-dress to the then fashionable "Belle Poule," produced and appeared in a design showing more ingenuity than good taste—namely, the English line-of-battle ships bringing their French prizes into Plymouth Harbour. The coronation of Louis XVI. at Rheims, even to the gesture with which the King pushes back the heavy jewelled crown, exclaiming "elle me gêne," is forcibly brought before us; and we would call attention to the passage on the performance of Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," the one referring to the sledging on the frozen lakes of the Park of Versailles and Bois de Boulogne, the account of the dismal day in the Champ de Mars, when Bishop Talleyrand officiated as administrator of the oath, to be "ever faithful to the nation, the law, and the king," and the dreadful exhibition of the Sovereign of France, with a bonnet rouge on his head, and surrounded by the canaille of Paris, as descriptions deserving great praise in their treatment. Marie Antoinette's sad ending and her noble demeanour throughout her trials surely prove that "there is in mournful thoughts a power to virtue friendly;" and the compassion almost always excited for her in reading of her downfall communicates itself to Lady Jackson in her otherwise strict and rigid survey of the unfortunate Queen's youthful foibles and follies. Notwithstanding that we have called attention to one or two faults, they are such as call for our forbearance, and do not greatly detract from the other merits of this work, the success of which may with confidence be predicted.

Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., as president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, addressed the members of that body last Tuesday on the subject of our "National Defences."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1879) of Mr. Joseph Laycock, late of Low Gosforth and Tynemouth, Northumberland, and of No. 2, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, who died on Aug. 2 last at Harrogate, was proved on the 31st ult., at the New-castle district registry, by Richard Laycock, the brother, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom, and including leasehold property, amounting to upwards of £464,000. The testator leaves his residence, The Esplanade, at Tynemouth, with the furniture, pictures, plate, and household effects to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Laycock, for life; his mansion-house at Low Gosforth and his house in Chesham-place, with the household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, to the joint use of his wife and his son Robert for their lives and the life of the survivor of them; should his son die in the lifetime of Mrs. Laycock, his son's wife, Mrs. Annie Laycock, is to enjoy jointly with Mrs. Laycock the use of the said houses and furniture as homes for themselves and his grandchildren; on the death of his wife the testator gives the furniture, pictures, and plate at both the said residences to his son absolutely. To his said daughter-in-law an annuity of £1000; and upon trust for his granddaughter, Barbara Annie Laycock, £10,000. The residue of the real estate is devised to the use of his son Robert Laycock for life, with remainder to his son Joseph Frederick. The furniture, plate, pictures, and effects at Castle Carr, Halifax, are made heirlooms to go with the estate; and the furniture, &c., at Wiseton Hall, Notts, are bequeathed to his son. The testator directs the residue of his personal estate to be laid out in the purchase of freehold or copyhold estates of inheritance in England or Wales, to be settled in a similar manner to the residue of his real estate. Testator's son Mr. Robert Laycock, M.P. for North Lincolnshire, only survived his father about a fortnight, and his son Joseph Frederick, who is not yet of age, succeeds to this large property.

The will (dated May 27, 1881) of Mr. George Perton, formerly of Birmingham, but late of Prestbury Mansion, Prestbury, Gloucestershire, who died on Nov. 8 last, has been proved at the district registry, Gloucester, by John Pearson, George Bagot Ferguson, and Edwin Lawrence, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £261,000. The testator bequeaths numerous legacies, amounting in all to just over £48,000, besides a few annuities, but does not dispose of the residue of his property; we do not know whether this was intentional or accidental, but, in consequence, the residue of the personalty, in round figures £200,000, is divisible between the next of kin of the deceased according to the statute for the distribution of an intestate's effects. Failing any next of kin, and it is suggested that the deceased has not left any, the money will go to the Crown. Although it is said the Crown takes the property in this and similar cases, the money does not go to the Queen, but to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. We may mention that among the legacies bequeathed by Mr. Perton's will is one of £2000 to the Vicar and churchwardens of Prestbury, upon trust, to distribute the annual income among the poor of the said parish; in such manner as they in their absolute discretion shall think fit.

The will (dated July 8, 1873) of Mr. Samuel Woolcott Browne, late of No. 58, Porchester-terrace, who died on Nov. 7 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Thomazine Leigh Browne, the widow, and William Lant Carpenter, the executors, the personal estate amounting to nearly £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000; to his daughters, Annie Leigh Browne and Thomazine Mary Browne, £10,000 each on their respectively attaining twenty-five, and annuities of £400 each until that time; £3000 between nephews and nieces; £2000 to his brother-in-law, John H. B. Carslake; and £100 to his executor, Mr. Carpenter. All his real estate, and the residue of the personalty he leaves to his wife.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1879) of Mr. John Biddulph, late of No. 37, Lowndes-square, and of Swansea, who died on July 20 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by George Tournay Biddulph and Mrs. Emma Maria Biddulph, the widow, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £31,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, all the cash in the house, furniture, and everything, except securities for money, living or dead, in his said residences or in the stables; to his executors £100 each; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, with power of appointment at her decease over £5000. At the wife's death legacies are given to a sister, nephews, and to a nephew of his wife, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between Robert Biddulph, George Tournay Biddulph, and his nephew Ormus Biddulph.

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin on Oct. 27 last, of the will (dated Nov. 10, 1880) of the Right Hon. Charles Francis Arnold, Earl of Wicklow, late of Shelton Abbey, Wicklow, who died on June 20 last, at No. 4, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, to Cecil Ralph, Earl of Wicklow, the brother, and Frederick Fownes Hamilton, the executors, the personal estate in England and Ireland exceeding £29,000. The testator bequeaths £3000 each to his sisters, Ladies Caroline, Louisa, and Alice Howard; and makes all his statues, diamonds, library, plate, and pictures heirlooms, to go with the family estates. The residue of his property he gives to his brother, Cecil Ralph, the present Earl.

The will (dated April 10, 1881) of Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert Plunkett Burke, 8th Hussars, late of The Auberies, near Sudbury, Essex, who died on Sept. 28 last, has been proved by Walter St. George Burke, and Francis Eustace Burke, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £20,000. The testator bequeaths all the plate, pictures, furniture, carriages, horses, cattle, farming stock, and crops belonging to him at The Auberies, together with all securities and personal effects he may die possessed of, to his brother, the said Walter St. George Burke.

The will (dated Oct. 21, 1876) of Miss Clara Erswell Gore, late of Margate, who died on Aug. 25 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Joseph Henry Starkey, William Frederic Howard, and George Davis, the executors, the personal estate being over £16,500. The testatrix leaves £500 each to the Alexandra Home, Margate, and the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary; a copyhold house, with a piece of freehold land, at Waltham-stow, to Clara Haylings for life, then to be sold, and the proceeds divided among her children, but, if no children, the proceeds are to be paid to St. George's Hospital; two leasehold houses in Finsbury-pavement and Little Moorfields to St. George's Hospital; a sufficient fund is to be set aside to provide an annuity of £200 for her mother, Mrs. Mary Gore, for life, at her death the capital of the fund is given to the Ophthalmic Hospital; and other legacies and annuities. The residue of her property is to be divided in equal shares between the National Life-Boat Institution, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Aged Pilgrim's Friend Society, and Queen Anne's Bounty.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1881) of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, P.C., Q.C., J.P.; D.L., late of No. 5, Mandeville-place, who died on Aug. 22 last, at Belton House, Grantham, was proved on the 21st ult. by the Hon. Jane Stuart Wortley, the widow, and Archibald John Stuart Wortley and Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley, M.P., the sons, the executors; the personal estate exceeding £8000. The testator leaves his

furniture and plate to his wife for life, and then distributes the same among his children; and the residue of his property to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated April 21, 1871), with four codicils (dated Oct. 24, 1873; March 5, 1874; Feb. 22, 1879; and Jan. 31, 1881), of Mrs. Elizabeth Bunting, late of Hertford, widow of the Rev. Edward Swanton Bunting, formerly Rector of Datchworth, Herts, and of Yelden, Beds, who died on May 15 last, has been proved by Hale Wortham and Ernest Richard Evans, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £6000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Hertford Infirmary, the Church Missionary Society (for Africa and the East), and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £100 each to the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews and the Church Pastoral Aid Society; and £500 to the Rector of Datchworth, upon trust, to invest the same, and to apply the income in support of the Sunday and day schools held in the National School-room there.

The will of the late Captain Charles William Massy, of Grantstown, in the county of Tipperary, executed in August, 1880, has been proved by one of the executors, Brigadier-General William Godfrey Dunham Massy, and probate was granted on Dec. 22, 1881, in Ireland. The personal fortune was sworn to as under £5000. The deceased, who died on Oct. 8, 1881, left some small legacies:—£500 each to his two sisters, Mrs. Laham Bennett and Mrs. Hobbes Williams; £500 to the eldest son of his youngest brother, Captain Hugh Francis Massy, of Rocklow; £500 to his cousin, J. Massy, Esq., of Kingswell House; £500 to his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Colonel George Wheeler; and £400 to his housekeeper. He devises his estates of Grantstown, Clonmaine, and Donaskeigh to trustees for the life benefit of his nephew, William Godfrey Dunham Massy, late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, and now Brigadier-General in India (the eldest son of testator's brother, Major H. W. Massy); and in case General Massy should die without male issue, the estates pass, in like contingency, from one to the other of his (the General's) brothers. Residence, residue, and outlying farms all go to General Dunham Massy.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR J. J. HORT, BART.

General Sir John Josiah Hort, third Baronet, C.B., died at his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 4th inst. He was born Jan. 14, 1824, the eldest son of Sir Josiah William Hort, second Baronet, by Louisa Georgiana, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Sir John Caldwell, Bart., of Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh; was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the Army in 1840. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1855, and served with distinction throughout the Crimean War, for which he had the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the Medjidie. He became Major-General



in 1863 and Lieutenant-General in 1878. As he was never married, the baronetcy, conferred in 1767 on his grandfather, Sir John Hort (son of Dr. Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam), devolves on Sir John's next brother, Sir William Fitzmaurice Josiah Hort, resident magistrate at Kilkenny.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. JAMES MACDONALD.

Lieut.-General the Hon. James William Bosville-Macdonald, C.B., Colonel 21st Hussars, Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, died on the 4th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea. He was born Oct. 31, 1810, the second son of Godfrey, third Lord Macdonald, and grandson of Alexander, first Lord Macdonald, by Elizabeth Diana, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, Yorkshire. He entered the Army in the 1st Life Guards in 1829, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. For thirty years he was Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, and, since 1856, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary. He accompanied the Duke of Cambridge as A.D.C. to the Crimea, in 1854, and served throughout the Eastern Campaign, at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol. In requital he was created a C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, and given the Turkish medal and the Crimean medal with four clasps. He married, Sept. 26, 1859, Elizabeth Nina, second daughter of Joseph Henry, third Lord Walscourt, and leaves one son, George Godfrey, late Page of Honour to the Queen, and one daughter, Mary Selina Honoria.

MR. BERNAL-OSBORNE.

Mr. Ralph Bernal-Osborne died on the 4th inst., at Bestwood Lodge, Notts. He was born in 1814, eldest son of the late Mr. Ralph Bernal, M.P., Chairman of Committees, and was educated at the Charterhouse School. He was early in life an officer in the Army, but soon entered the political arena. In July, 1841, he was elected M.P. for Wycombe, in 1847 for Middlesex, in 1857 for Dover, in 1859 for Liskeard, in 1866 for Nottingham, and in 1870 for Waterford. At the general election in February, 1874, he lost his seat in Parliament. From 1852 to 1858 he held office as Secretary to the Admiralty. He married, Aug. 20, 1844, Katharine Isabella, last surviving child and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, eighth Baronet, of Newtown Anner, county Tipperary, by whom (who died June 21, 1880) he had two daughters, Edith, married in 1874 to Mr. Henry Arthur Blake, Resident Magistrate (a descendant of the Blakes of Corbally, county Galway, cadets of the house of Walscourt), and Grace, married in 1874 to the present Duke of St. Albans. On his marriage, Mr. Bernal assumed by Royal License the additional surname and arms of Osborne. During his Parliamentary career Mr. Bernal-Osborne was well known for his wit and sarcasm.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Hugh Augustus Boscawen, late Bengal Army, on the 29th ult., at St. Stephen's-road, aged seventy-six.

The Rev. Henry Horsley, M.A., Rector of Todenham, Moreton-in-Marsh, on the 4th inst., at the Rectory, aged seventy-three.

Mr. Sims, the oldest member of the Reform Club, on the 9th inst., aged ninety-four. He was an uncle of Mr. Goschen. Mr. Sims retained to the last great vigour of mind and body.

Mr. Edward Little, one of the leading agriculturists in the West of England, after a short illness, at his residence, Lauchill, near Chippenham, on the 4th inst., aged sixty-six.

Lady Mackworth (Sophia Noel), at her residence at Clifton, on the 5th inst., aged eighty-one. The venerable lady was daughter of Mr. James Mann, of Linton House, Kent, and granddaughter of Sir Horace and Lady Lucy Mann. She was the second wife of Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth, fourth Baronet, whom she married in 1823, and was left a widow in September, 1852.

Major-General Henry Pelham Burn, late Bengal Army. He served in the first Afghan War, in 1839, under Sir Claude War, and safely escorted the military stores through the Punjab to Peshawur.

Mr. Samuel Thomas Harman, of Palace, county Wexford, J.P., on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-three. He was the representative of a branch of the family of Harman, descended from a younger brother of Sir T. Harman, M.P. for Carlow, 1659.

Lieutenant-General Burdett Richard Powell, late Bombay Army, on the 4th inst., at Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, aged seventy-one. He entered the Army in 1829, and served in many actions in India from 1839 to 1860. Recently he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Major-General John James Haume, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 2nd inst., at 59, Westbourne Park-road, Bayswater. He served in the Sutlej campaign 1845-6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Aliwal, and had received a medal and two clasps.

The Right Hon. Letitia Baroness Bolton on the 4th inst., at Bolton Hall, Bedale, aged fifty-seven. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter of the late Colonel Crawford, of Newfield, Ayrshire; and was married, March 12, 1844, to William Henry, present Lord Bolton, by whom she leaves issue, three sons and one daughter.

Isabella, Lady Style, on the 27th ult., at Weymouth, aged eighty-four. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Sir George Cayley, sixth Baronet, of Brompton, Yorkshire and was married, Oct. 28, 1822, to Sir Thomas Charles Style, eighth Baronet, who died July 23, 1879. By this union she had an only daughter, Emma, who died in 1834.

The Hon. Mrs. Tighe (Frances), widow of Mr. Daniel Tighe, of Rossana, in the county of Wicklow, and sister of Edward, late Lord Crofton, on the 20th ult., having survived her sister, the Hon. Mrs. M'Laughlin, a few months only. She leaves Colonel Bunbury Tighe, of Woodstock, in the county of Kilkenny; Colonel James Stuart Tighe, of Rossana, and other issue.

Colonel James Fairbrother, of the Bombay Staff Corps, at Aden, on the 4th inst. He entered the Indian Army in 1845, and served with the Bombay Column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. In January, 1858, he commanded a field detachment of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry in a severe skirmish with the insurgent Bhels in Khandeish, and also served with his regiment while employed against the Gwalior mutineers.

Lady Fergusson, C.I., wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Governor of Bombay, on the 8th inst. Her Ladyship, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Henry Richman, of Warnunga, South Australia, was married, March 11, 1873, as his second wife, to Sir James Fergusson, Bart., who was formerly Under-Secretary of State for India and the Home Department, and Governor of South Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Archibald Buchanan Yuille, of Darleith, Dumbarton-shire, J.P., on the 30th ult., at Longridge-road, South Kensington. He was born Oct. 6, 1806, the elder son of Mr. George Murdoch Yuille, by Matilda, his wife, daughter of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, of Ardincroft, in the county of Dumbarton, and succeeded his uncle in 1827. Mr. Yuille married, July 11, 1834, his cousin Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Buchanan, of Edinburgh.

Admiral Russell Elliott, seventh son of Sir William Elliott, sixth Baronet, of Stobs, in the county of Roxburgh, and great-grandnephew of General Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar, on the 28th ult., in his eightieth year. He entered the Navy in 1814, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1869. He married, first, 1830, Bethia, daughter of Sir William Russell, Bart.; and secondly, 1852, Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Kaye, Bart., and widow of Mr. John Ward, of Gorstage Hall, Cheshire.

The Hon. James Kenneth Howard, one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who had been ill for some time, on the 7th inst., in the sixty-eighth year of his age, at his residence, Hazelburg House, near Newbury, Hampshire. The deceased gentleman, fifth and youngest son of Thomas, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk, by his marriage with the Hon. Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of James, first Lord Sherborne, was born in 1814, and educated at the Charterhouse. He represented Malmesbury in the House of Commons from 1841 to 1852.

General Brook John Taylor, Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, at Palermo, aged seventy-one. He was second son of Mr. Edward Taylor, of Bitrons, Kent, M.P., by Louisa, his wife, only child of the Rev. J. C. Beckingham, of Bourne House, Kent; entered the Army in 1827, was appointed Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, and became General in 1877. He served in British North America from 1839 to 1841, as Military Secretary in Canada 1841 to 1845, as Brigadier-General at Aldershot 1860 to 1865, and as Major-General in Bengal 1867 to 1872. He married, in 1850, Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Boyd, third Baronet.

A charge against the Rev. George Sanger of wilfully setting fire to his church at Carlton was brought to a close on Monday at Stokesley. Before hearing the defence the magistrates said they were unanimously of opinion that the prosecution had failed to make out the case, and Mr. Sanger was therefore discharged.

Colonel Yolland, in his official report to the Board of Trade respecting the collisions in the tunnel at Canonbury, attributes them to the unauthorised mode of working the four passenger trains introduced by the signalman Hovey, who, he states, had a good character during his service of eleven years. The Inspector adds that permissive block working should not be allowed on any lines where the traffic is heavy, and with very short intervals of time between the trains.

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1. Relieving the Tongue Light-ship by Night.
8. Fore-castle of a Light-ship.

2. Picking up a damaged Buoy.
9. A Mushroom Anchor.

3. The Bell Buoy.
10. The Galloper Light-ship in a Gale.

4. Kitchen of the Mapin Sands Lighthouse.
11. The Vestal, Trinity House steamer.

5. The Mapin Sands Lighthouse.
12. The Old Dudgeon Light-ship.

6. Getting provisions into the r. moving boat.
13. The Old Smalls Lighthouse.

LIGHT-SHIPS AND LIGHT-HOUSES, WITH THE RELIEF SERVICE.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Blackett, Selwyn, Curate of Bishop's Sutton, Hants, to be Curate of Uxbridge Parish Church.
 Baugh, W. J., Curate of St. Mary Major, Exeter; Vicar of Salcombe Regis.
 Davies, G. I., Rector of Kelsale; Rural Dean of South Dunwich.
 Davies, Joseph; Incumbent of St. Anne, Haughton.
 Ffolkes, H. E., Rector of Hillington; Rural Dean of King's Lynn.
 Field, E. W., Assistant-Curate of St. Michael and All Angels, Croydon; Vicar of All Hallows, East India Docks.
 Gribbell, Frank Barrow; Vicar of Christ Church, Erith.
 Hoare, J. S., Rural Dean of Sittingbourne, Rector of Murston; Vicar of Godstone, Surrey.
 Holloway, George; Rector of Sutton, Norfolk.
 Hutt, W. W., Rector of Hockwold with Wilton; Rural Dean of the Southern Division of Cranwich.
 Jessop, John, Vicar of St. Gregory's, Norwich; Acting Chaplain to the 1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps, Norwich.
 Lawrence, A., Curate of Berwick-on-Tweed; Rector of Chevington.
 Marle, Samuel; Curate of All Cannings, Wilts.
 Portal, George Raymond, Rector of Burghclere, Hants, Rural Dean; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
 Porter, Albert J.; Vicar of St. Helen's and Chaplain of the Great Hospital, St. Helen's, Norwich.
 Robinson, George Croke, Assistant-Priest of St. Philip's, Sydenham; Assistant-Priest of St. Augustine's, Honor Oak, S.E.
 Samuel, John; Curate of Amesbury, Wilts.
 Scott, John Hubert, Rector of Melcombe Regis-cum-Radipole, Weymouth; Surrogate.
 Southcomb, H. Granger, Vicar of Bridgerule; Rector of Rose Ash.
 Suckling, H. E., Curate of Roydon; Rector of North Wootton, Norfolk.
 Torry, Alfred Freer, Vicar of Godstone; Rector of Murston.
 Watkins, M. G., Rector of Barnoldby-le-Beck; Rural Dean of Grimsby.
 Wilson, Headly, Curate-in-Charge of St. Cosmus-in-the-Blean, Canterbury.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. John Oakley was yesterday week installed Dean of Carlisle, in the cathedral.

The Bishop of Liverpool attended the annual meeting of the Liverpool Scripture Readers' Society on Monday—Mr. C. Bushell presiding. The report showed that the operations of the year had been conducted at considerable pecuniary disadvantage.

At a meeting of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society held on Tuesday resolutions were passed expressive of an intention to oppose the contemplated demolition of ecclesiastical edifices in the City scheduled as required for railway purposes.

A new organ (built by Messrs. Lewis, of Brixton), which is to cost £3500, was opened on Sunday in St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle, which is soon to become a cathedral. The Bishop of Durham preached at the morning service. His Lordship during his stay at Newcastle was the guest of M. John W. Pease, who recently presented Benwell Tower as a place of residence for the new Bishop of Newcastle.

The Sheffield Freemasons have presented the parish church with a granite and bronze font.—A handsome memorial has been commissioned by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., in memory of his wife, the late Lady Mildred Hope. It will be erected in Kildown church, near Bedgebury Park.—Two important monuments have been erected in the fine old parish church of Monk's Kirby. The first represents the late Earl and Countess of Denbigh in the sleep of death, treated in alto-relief in a very striking and rather unique manner. The other represents their daughter, Lady Augusta Feilding, during her last illness, and is full of feeling. All the three figures are recumbent life-size in Carrara marble, supported on fine alabaster pedestals. These beautiful works are by Miss Grant, niece of Sir Francis Grant, late President of the Royal Academy, who is engaged on the marble portrait of the late Dean Stanley for the Queen's private chapel in Windsor Castle.

Subscriptions are being daily received towards the fund for the Dean Stanley memorial, which, as stated in a circular recently issued, has two principal objects in view. The first is to place a recumbent figure of the late Dean Stanley in the Chapel of Henry VII., as near as possible to the grave in which he and his wife lie buried. For this purpose it is estimated that £1200 to £1500 will be required; and the whole of the smaller subscriptions, with such portion of the larger as may be deemed necessary, will be devoted to it. The second proposition is to complete the decoration of the windows in Henry VII.'s chapel so as to form a continuous illustration of English history according to a scheme sketched by the late Dean himself. The funds for the one window were supplied by him; a second to be provided by the Queen; and it is hoped that sufficient subscriptions will be received to complete the remaining four windows. For this purpose £6000 will be required, about half of which is already in hand, and the amount is being steadily augmented.

A window has been placed in the south-east chapel of St. Agnes's Church, in memory of the late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, B.D., precentor and prebendary of Chichester.—An eastern window has been added to the parish church of Stoke-next-Guildford to the memory of Sir George Colley by his former comrades, the officers of the 2nd Queen's.—A fine specimen of the manufacture of stained glass has been erected in St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, in the shape of a window, to commemorate the late Mr. William Wailes, of Newcastle, who was one of the first to revive the art of glass staining in England. The window is the gift of the deceased gentleman's grandchildren, and has been executed at the establishment of which he was for many years the chief partner, Messrs. Wailes and Strang, Bath-lane, Newcastle.—On Sunday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and members of the ward in the Court of Common Council, attended in state Divine service in St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, on the occasion of the unveiling of two new windows, representing the Last Supper and St. Paul Preaching to the Athenians on Mar's Hill.

METROPOLITAN CHARITIES.

From the "Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1882" we derive the following information respecting their income for 1880-1—including, as will be seen, some particulars of religious societies:—4 Bible societies £206,518; 13 book and tract societies, £79,750; total, £286,268. 56 home missions, £466,651; 11 home and foreign missions, £128,537; 23 foreign missions, £779,656; total, £1,374,844. 6 church and chapel building funds, £29,583; 23 charities for the blind, £52,894; 8 charities for deaf and dumb, £16,529; 7 charities for incurables, £33,221; 6 charities for idiots, £53,649; total, £156,293. 17 general hospitals, £269,111; 8 consumption hospitals, £54,953; 5 ophthalmic hospitals, £9184; 3 orthopaedic hospitals, £7475; 4 skin hospitals, £4686; 18 hospitals, for women and children, £64,275; 5 lying-in hospitals, £7004; 22 miscellaneous special hospitals, £85,959; total, £502,647. 33 general dispensaries, £24,948; 14 provident dispensaries, £10,192; 2 institutions for vaccination, £2650; 5 institutions for surgical appliances, £11,913; 37 convalescent institutions, £33,513; 14 nursing institutions, £9995; total, £93,211. 163 pensions and institutions for the aged, £422,896; 98 institutions for general relief, £339,052; 23 food institutions, loan charities, &c., £8323; total, £347,375. 87 voluntary homes, £125,714; 50 orphanages, £152,737; 69 institutions for reformation and prevention, £73,748; 105 institutions for education, £450,379; 45 institutions for social improvement, £45,058; 19 institutions for protection, £60,793. Grand totals—1003, £4,121,546.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

N F (Clifton).—Very acceptable. It shall soon appear.

M C B (Hythe).—First attempts rarely survive the ordeal; but yours shall be examined.

F H (Munich).—Thanks for the information. We were not aware that No. 1974 had appeared in any form before. Your second problem shall have our best attention.

HERWARD.—We have not had time to refer to the back numbers, but shall take an early opportunity of doing so. You are so invariably careful that we have little doubt of your accuracy on this occasion.

S (Stockton).—We have not the number of *Brentano* at hand, else we should be pleased to give you the required information.

W W (Canterbury).—There is undoubtedly a resemblance of idea between your unpublished problem and No. 1976, both embodying a mate with two Knights, led up to by the sacrifice of the Queen. But, then, that special combination is by no means new, and such coincidences are daily occurrences in our experience. Your second problem shall be examined.

J G (Regent-street).—Thanks for the game.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from Messrs C P Planck, Signor Aspa (Leamington), D W Clark (Siberia), C Warburton, W Biddle, and C R O Q (Durham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1967 received from T M M (Secunderabad); of No. 1972 from R H Brooks; of No. 1973 from H Stebbing, C Edmundson, John Perkins, and De Schaakvereninging Almelo.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1974 received from S D G, A C (Staines), Ormo, Plevna, Schmucke, Pierce Jones, Zero (Woolwich), H Hampton, J License, Fire Plug, Liangibby, J W W, J Wemyss, C Edmundson, A Young Hand (Rotterdam), and R H Brooks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1975 received from Hereward, S D G, Schmucke, Vander Haeghen (Brussels), H V G, F Johnston, John Perkins, C Warburton, De Schaakvereninging Almelo, Alpha, John Balfour, Pierce Jones, C S Wood, H Hampton, and R H Brooks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from H B, Hereward, Shadforth, S D G, Sudbury (Suffolk), F A Bright, Owlet, A C (Staines), Harry Springthorpe, G W Law, W Hillier, Joseph Ainsworth, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, R Gray, H Lucas, M O'Halloran, E Casella (Paris), R L Southwell, A W Scrutton, S Bailen, J G Anise, F Ferris, E L G, Liangibby, Vander Haeghen (Brussels), J M Burnet, A Young Hand (Rotterdam), C T Salisbury, H A L S, Norman Rumbelow, Plevna, F Johnston, J R (Blyth), Schmucke, R H Brooks, Dr F St, Smutch, Sirius, C Warburton, W N P Beebe, Pilgrim, W Biddle, James Dobson, John Balfour, J F Macdonald, J License, E Louden, "The Ferns," Alfred Schamp (Vienna), Bosworth, Pierce Jones, T A Gottman, J W W, C E Taylor, H G Gibson, Harry Bristow, H Hampton, Alpha, Fire Plug, Gaffer, C R O Q (Durham), R T Kemp, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L Falcon (Antwerp), G S Oldfield, Ben Nevis, L L Greenaway, S Lowndes, H Reeve, and D W Kell.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1975.

WHITE.

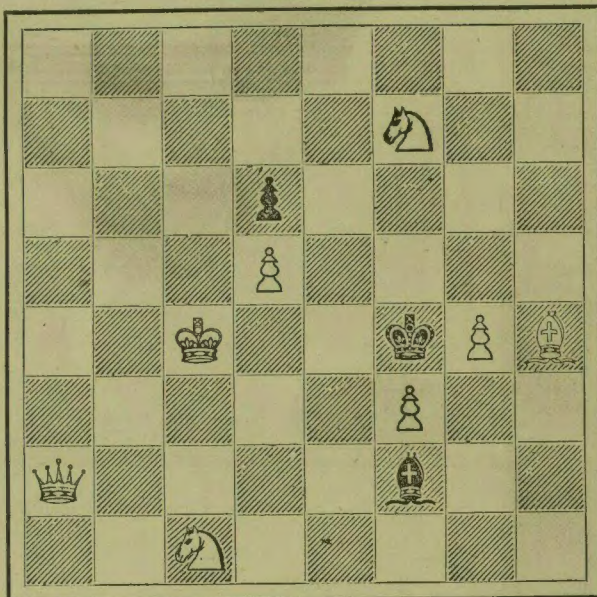
1. B to K R 3rd
2. Q to Q B 4th (ch)
3. R mates

* If 1. B or R moves, White continues with 2. R takes Kt (ch); and if 1. B takes Kt, then 2. Q to Kt 5th (ch) and 3. Q to B 5th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1978.

By J. G. CHANCELLOR, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A smart Skirmish between the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	15. B takes B	Kt takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	16. Q to K sq	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to B 3rd			
Black is "cribbed, cabined, and confined," and this seems as feasible a plan as any to relieve himself from the difficulty. It leads, at all events, to an interesting game.			
4. B to B 4th is recommended here, and it leads to an equal game.		17. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	B takes P	18. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
6. P takes P	P to Kt 3rd	19. R to R sq	R to R sq
7. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	20. Q to Q 2nd	Q to B 2nd
8. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	21. P takes P	R takes P
9. K to R sq	P to Q R 3rd	22. B takes P	R takes B
		23. R takes R	P takes B
		24. R to R 7th (ch)	
Lost time. Castling with the view of advancing the K B P as soon as possible is a preferable course.			
10. B to R 4th	Castles	24. K takes R	K takes R
11. P to B 5th	P to B 3rd	25. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
12. B to K 3rd	K to R sq	26. Kt takes Q	K takes Kt
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K sq		

We have the pleasure of tendering our hearty thanks to a large number of correspondents for "New-Year Cards" and seasonal good wishes, and of assuring them that the latter are cordially reciprocated.

The *British Chess Magazine* (London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate-hill) begins the year with high promise of a lengthened and vigorous career. The number opens with M. Delannoy's prize essay; a tourney by correspondence and a solvers' competition are inaugurated; and the news of the past month from several district correspondents is duly set forth. Good games and problems, epigrams and epigrams, make up a most entertaining number.

A match between the Bermondsey and the Railway Clearing House Clubs was played on Saturday last, the 7th inst., at the rooms of the former. There were eight competitors on each side, and the evening's play resulted in Bermondsey winning every game.

The return match between the Woolwich Club and the Youth's Lion Institute of Long-acre was played on the 7th instant, when Woolwich scored 4½ and their adversaries 3½.

The second French National tourney was brought to a close last month, the competitors scoring as follows:—Chamier, 9½; De Riviere, 8; Goudjon, 8; Clerc, 5; Gifford, 4½; Chaserau, 3½; De Boistertre, 2½.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Barttelot, C.B., has resigned the command of the 2nd Sussex, which he has held since 1860.

Captain E. H. Thurlow, 3rd Battalion King's Royal, has been selected by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief for the Adjutancy of the London Irish Rifles, vice Major Daubency.

Sir C. Dilke, distributing the prizes to the Chelsea company of the South Middlesex, urged that it was the duty of every man who could afford the time to join the Volunteer force.

Nearly 1000 signatures are appended to the memorial which has been presented to the National Rifle Association, asking for a rescission of the resolutions adopted by the Council last month, whereby the "kneeling" position is revived in Volunteer contests at 200 yards, the "back" position prohibited at all ranges up to 600 yards, and the colouring of sights restricted to black or white.

The winter term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, in connection with the Science and Art Department, will begin next Monday, at 18, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM FURTHER CONSIDERED.

Professor R. S. Ball began his fifth lecture on Astronomy, given on Thursday, the 5th inst., by exhibiting the method in which the pendulum is used, and demonstrated that the time of vibration is independent of the weight and material of which the pendulum is formed. He also showed that it affords the means of measuring the way in which gravity varies on the Earth. He then gave an account of the discovery of the great planet Neptune, in consequence of calculations relating to the movements of Uranus; due honour being given to M. Leverrier, of Paris, and Professor J. Couch Adams, of Cambridge. The gap between Mars and Jupiter led to the search for small planets. Ceres was discovered in 1801, Pallas in 1802, and in February, 1881, the 220th of these bodies was detected. After considering the orbits of these small planets, and their peculiarities, the Professor characterised shooting stars as small bodies which dart into our atmosphere, and becoming incandescent by friction are so dissipated; the atmosphere thereby protects the Earth from an incessant cannonading. Parts of these bodies sometimes reach the Earth in a solid form, and models of celebrated meteoric stones from the collection in the British Museum were exhibited. Reference was then made to the great shower of November meteors, and their recurrence in thirty-three years: their last appearance was in 1866, and their next will be in 1899. The nature of the movement of the Sun through the depth of space was then considered, and the features of double stars were alluded to, in illustration of the truth that the law of gravitation extends throughout space.

THE STARS AND NEBULÆ—SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

Professor Ball began his sixth and concluding lecture on Saturday, the 7th inst., by stating that the sun is one of that vast host of bodies traversing the heavens which is called the Milky Way. He then explained, in detail, the means by which philosophers have been able to analyse the heavenly bodies. A beam of light, projected on the screen from the electric lamp, through a prism, was shown to be composed of the same colours as the rainbow, and it was demonstrated that the rays and bands in spectra vary with the source of light. By means of a spectroscope, formed by prisms, and attached to a telescope, it has been ascertained that the elements found in the stars are, to some extent, the same as those known on the earth. Reference was then made to some of the other bodies in space, and views of several nebulae and clusters were shown. These included the nebulae in Andromeda, a ray nebula, the Dumb-Bell, and the clusters in the great constellation of Orion. It was stated that some of the nebulae were undoubtedly composed of gases, since Dr. Huggins had detected hydrogen and nitrogen in some of the nebulae of Orion. The annular nebula of Lyra was shown, and it was stated that the diameter of the nebula is so great that an express-train travelling night and day for 1000 years would not be able to cross it. The distance of the nebulae was also considered, and it was shown that even from the nearest of the nebulae an astronomer, who had a telescope of sufficient power, might even now be only seeing the Battle of Waterloo.

The following courses of Lectures will begin next week:—Dr. J. G. McKendrick, the new Fullerian Professor of Physiology, eleven lectures on the Mechanism of the Senses, on Tuesday, Jan. 17; Professor H. N. Moseley, four lectures on Corals, on Thursday, Jan. 19; Professor Ernst Pauer, four lectures on Ludwig van Beethoven (with musical illustrations), on Saturday, Jan. 21. Dr. W. Huggins will, at the first Friday evening meeting, Jan. 20, give a discourse on Comets.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A history of Music (in English)—the subject fully treated, and brought down to recent times, has long been a desideratum, and this is being supplied by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in the issue of a translation, by Mr. F. Praeger, of Emil Naumann's work, edited by the Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., copious illustrations accompanying the letter-press. The first part is just issued, and is to be followed monthly by the remaining twenty-three numbers. That recently published treatise of the development of music in the classical and pre-classical eras, and contains specimens of melodies, and engravings of antique instruments. With the completion of this work, and that of Mr. George Grove's excellent Dictionary of Music and Musicians, two important and long-felt wants will be supplied.

"The Great Musicians—Purcell." By W. H. Cummings. This biography of the greatest of English composers and musicians forms one of the excellent series issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., and contains a comprehensive, although compact, memoir of a man of genius who lived in too early a period of his art (the latter half of the seventeenth century) for the full development of powers that were far in advance of the age. The little book now referred to is a valuable contribution to musical literature, giving information that is nowhere else to be found in a collected form. It is highly creditable to the literary powers of the excellent vocalist by whom it is written. The great musician's personal career (cut short in his thirty-seventh year) is well narrated, and full details of his numerous compositions are given; an index adding to the value of the volume.

Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Royal Editions of Song-Books" have recently been extended by the addition of three interesting volumes, consisting respectively of "The Songs of Italy," "The Songs of Eastern Europe," and "The Songs of Scandinavia and Northern Europe." The first is supplied (in addition to the Italian text) with an English version, by Maria Hayes; the words of the second and third being in English, by Clara Kappey, these volumes being edited by J. Kappey. The publications are of great interest, as offering curious national contrasts of musical style and sentiment.

Messrs. Metzler and Co., of Great Marlborough-street, are (by command of her Majesty) preparing for publication a collection of the musical compositions (sacred and secular) of the Prince Consort, to be produced under the supervision of Mr. W. G. Cousins, her Majesty's "Master of Musick." We believe it was at first intended that the collection should be printed only for private circulation, but on its having been represented to her Majesty that the work, if publicly issued, would be of universal interest, a gracious assent to such publication was given, and the work will shortly be issued.

Mr. Lamson has been formally committed for trial for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, by poisoning him. The magisterial investigation was virtually concluded at Bow-street yesterday week, when the analysts deposed to finding sufficient aconitine in the viscera of the deceased to cause death. Some of the pills found in Percy Malcolm John's box contained aconitine. A chemist at Ventnor testified that he had sold a quantity of that poison to Lamson. Another witness from Shanklin stated that in August last Mr. John became very ill when staying there with his brother-in-law.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

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"CH. GOUNOD."

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"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

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"Illustrated London News."
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"Daily Chronicle."
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SKETCHES IN CENTRAL ASIA: A HORSE-HERD SEEKING SHELTER FROM A SNOWSTORM.—SEE PAGE 41.